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PREFACE

The basic concept and design of the Annual Planning Information report was developed by the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration. It is intended for use by employment training and educational planners in their efforts to formulate programs which are responsive to the area's problems and needs.

The Annual Planning Information report can serve as a basic source of planning information. However, the provision of labor market information must be a continuous process if the latest trends are to be analyzed and if the specific needs of the data user are to be met. Therefore, readers are encouraged to contact the Division of Employment Security with their requests for statistical information concerning all aspects of employment and unemployment in Florida.

Requests for copies or questions concerning the data presented in this report should be directed to:

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HIGHLIGHTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Florida's current population is more than three and one-half times larger than it was in 1950, and has progressed from the 20th most populous state in the nation to the seventh during this 30-year span. By 1990, Florida will become the fourth largest state in terms of population, with well in excess of 12 million people. In-migration accounted for more than 90 percent of the increase during the past decade, and will continue to be the primary factor in future growth.

Florida's 1982 total civilian labor force is projected to reach 4,135,000. This represents an increase of 2.7 percent from 1980, or an additional 883,000 workers. Males will comprise approximately 55.2 percent of the labor force in 1982. Whites will claim the largest percentage of the total (82.8 percent), while blacks and other races will account for 17.2 percent. Hispanics are expected to comprise 9.5 percent of the 1982 civilian labor force.

Much of Florida's economic strength is dependent upon national and international tourism activity. As gasoline and air travel prices continue to increase and national real income grows slowly, tourism will continue to grow slowly in 1981 in relation to historical rates. Growth in foreign tourism has helped alleviate the slowdown in domestic tourism. Favorable exchange rates and inexpensive foreign air fares should continue to support the tourist industry.

The percentages of employment claimed by the eight major industry divisions in Florida reflect the uniqueness of the state's economy. Approximately 50 percent of the state's nonagricultural employment is centered in the trade and services divisions, both of which are heavily dependent on tourism and population growth. Trade is, by far, the largest of the eight major divisions, claiming more than 26 percent of all employment.

Employment projections by occupation for the 1976-1982 period indicate that over half of Florida's jobs will be in white-collar occupations. Clerical worker occupations will account for 21.4 percent of the total number of jobs; the smallest occupational group will be laborers, except farm at 6.5 percent. Clerical occupations with high projected 1982 employment include secretaries, cashiers, bookkeepers, typists, stock clerks and storekeepers, receptionists, and shipping and receiving clerks.

Expansion should account for 58 percent of the annual average job openings in Florida between 1976 and 1982. Of every five job openings, one should be in the clerical workers division and one in the service workers division.

A 6.5 percent unemployment rate is projected for Florida in 1982. The unemployment rate will be approximately 6.0 percent for males, compared to 7.2 percent for females. The unemployment rate for the nonwhite population (10.8 percent) will be nearly double that of whites (5.6 percent). Florida's

Hispanics have a lower unemployment rate than those in any other state for which data are available; in 1982, this rate is expected to be around 7.9 percent. The unemployment rate among teenagers has always been high, evidenced by the 18.8 percent projected rate in 1982.

In 1980, total unemployment in Florida was nearly equally divided between males (50.7 percent) and females (49.3 percent). However, females comprised 56.9 percent of persons unemployed ten weeks or more. Unemployed women were more likely to be at or below the poverty level than were their male counterparts (27.0 percent and 18.4 percent, respectively). Ten percent of the jobless females were single parents.

In Florida, unemployment among blacks is particularly high among women, who comprise 60.3 percent of the total black unemployment. More than a third (37.9 percent) of all unemployed blacks in 1980 were between the ages of 16 and 21. Their jobless rate was a staggering 41.7 percent.

During 1980, more than one-third of Florida's economically disadvantaged were black, while 63.3 percent were white. Hispanics accounted for 11.1 percent of the total disadvantaged adult population. Females were more likely to be disadvantaged, outnumbering males by 264,000.

An occurrence which has affected Florida's population as well as its economy has been the recent migration to Florida of Cuban and Haitian refugees. Between April 21 and September 28, 1980, Castro allowed boats from the United States into Mariel Harbor to pick up Cubans wishing to leave the country. This "Freedom Flotilla" brought 124,786 documented Cuban refugees into the country. Statistics indicate that almost 90 percent of the Florida primary resettlements of Cubans (or almost 65 percent of all primary resettlements nationwide) were in south Florida, particularly Dade County. As of April 30, 1981, the Cuban-Haitian Task Force reported a total of 38,536 documented Haitian refugees, including 11,383 pre-1980 arrivals. The Cuban and Haitian refugees are predominatly male, young, and have low education and skill levels. They will be looking for semi-skilled or unskilled jobs, which puts them into direct job competition with minorities and economically disadvantaged persons already in the area.

Figure 1

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

1. Pensacola SMSA
   Escambia & Santa Rosa
2. Panama City SMSA
   Bay
3. Tallahassee SMSA
   Leon & Wakulla
4. Jacksonville SMSA
   Baker, Clay, Duval, Nassau & St. Johns
5. Gainesville SMSA
   Alachua
6. Daytona Beach SMSA
   Volusia
7. Melbourne-Titusville-Cocoa SMSA
   Brevard
8. Orlando SMSA
   Orange, Osceola, Seminole
9. Lakeland-Winter Haven SMSA
   Polk
10. Tampa-St. Petersburg SMSA
    Hillsborough, Pasco, Pinellas
11. Bradenton SMSA
    Manatee
12. Sarasota SMSA
    Sarasota
13. Ft. Myers-Cape Coral SMSA
    Lee
14. West Palm Beach-Boca Raton SMSA
    Palm Beach
15. Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood SMSA
    Broward
16. Miami SMSA
    Dade

DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE

Geographic Definition of the State

Situated in the southeast corner of the continental United States, the State of Florida is a peninsula bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Straits of Florida, and on the west by the Gulf of Mexico. The states of Alabama and Georgia form the northern boundary. The state's total area of 58,560 square miles ranks 22nd among the states, while its coastline of 1,350 miles, which includes a number of deep-water ports, is second only to Alaska in length. With its southern location and the fact that no point in the state is more than 70 miles from the coast, Florida enjoys a subtropical climate with mild winters and warm summers.

Florida's economy reflects the state's unique geographic character. The Florida economy rests on three pillars--agriculture, tourism and population growth. Although Florida is the nation's leading citrus producer, agriculture in the state is quite diversified. The south Florida climate allows the cultivation of sugarcane, winter vegetables and tropical fruits, while livestock and dairy products, field crops, and fruits and vegetables are found throughout the state. There is also a burgeoning greenhouse and nursery products industry in the state.

The impact of tourism in the state is felt primarily by the hotel, restaurant, entertainment, and transportation industries. In terms of nonfarm payroll employment, trade is the largest industry in the state, followed by services, and government. Manufacturing employment comprises a relatively small percentage of the state's total employment when compared to the nation. The population of Florida increased by 43.4 percent from 1970 to 1980; 9,739,992 people were residing in the state as of April 1, 1980. Florida was the third fastest growing state in the nation during this period and it is now the seventh most populous state.

Florida's population is concentrated in the state's 16 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs), which contain 85.5 percent of the state's total population (see Figure 1). A statistical profile of Florida's SMSAs is shown in Table 1.

* * *

SPECIAL NOTE: On June 19, 1981, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) announced the designation of 36 new SMSAs (including two areas in Florida), bringing the total number of SMSAs to 323 in the U.S. and Puerto Rico. The two new Florida areas are the Ocala SMSA (Marion County) and the Ft. Walton Beach SMSA (Okaloosa County). Of the 10 fastest growing SMSAs in the nation (including the newly-designated areas), five were in Florida. These five SMSAs and their ranks are: (1) Ft. Myers-Cape Coral SMSA; (2) Ocala SMSA; (4) Sarasota SMSA; (6) West Palm Beach-Boca Raton SMSA; and (7) Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood SMSA.

Table 1
Summary Economic Profile of Florida's SMSAs

	April 1980 Population	1980 Annual Averages				Unemployment Rate
		Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	
Miami	1,625,979	726,900	724,274	680,725	43,549	6.0
Tampa-St. Petersburg	1,569,492	543,500	603,045	569,972	33,073	5.5
Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood	1,014,043	351,200	424,224	404,489	19,735	4.7
Jacksonville	737,519	291,900	297,467	280,789	16,678	5.6
Orlando	700,699	286,400	316,822	298,241	18,581	5.9
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	573,125	208,100	231,919	217,958	13,961	6.0
Lakeland-Winter Haven	321,652	116,400	126,141	113,752	12,389	9.8
Pensacola	289,782	96,900	107,090	100,946	6,144	5.7
Melbourne-Titusville-Cocoa	272,959	102,100	106,242	98,923	7,319	6.9
Daytona Beach	258,762	77,000	94,511	89,148	5,363	5.7
Sarasota	202,251	70,300	69,111	65,821	3,290	4.8
Ft. Myers-Cape Coral	205,266	64,700	77,345	73,146	4,199	5.4
Tallahassee	159,542	74,100	76,448	73,255	3,193	4.2
Gainesville	151,348	65,400	67,869	64,897	2,972	4.4
Bradenton	148,442	43,500	56,909	54,007	2,902	5.1
Panama City	97,740	32,700	36,863	33,550	3,313	9.0

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 1980.

Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Employment Security, Bureau of Research and Analysis.

Economic Developments and Outlook

For the 1980s, Florida's economic growth appears quite favorable. The forecast for 1981 shows a slight improvement in economic activity over 1980.

Real personal income is Florida's most aggregate measure of activity and the best measure of Florida's business cycles. The broadest single measure of national business cycles is real Gross National Product (GNP). Unfortunately, the state counterpart of real GNP is not well developed. Real personal income in Florida moves simultaneously with real GNP. Since Florida's economy is growing faster than the nation's economy, any economic declines are expected to be less severe and recoveries are expected to be more substantial. Real personal income will increase 2.3 percent in 1981, up slightly from 1.9 percent last year. This is considerably better than the national experience, where real personal income will have two quarters of negative growth and end the year down 0.2 percent.

Projections of annual growth in real personal income from 1980 to 1989 (performed by Chase Econometrics) put six Florida SMSAs in the fastest growing category. These SMSAs are Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood (4.3 percent), Tampa-St. Petersburg (3.7 percent), Orlando (3.5 percent), West Palm Beach-Boca Raton (3.3 percent), Jacksonville (3.0 percent), and Miami (3.0 percent).

In 1981 construction activity will continue to feel the pinch of high interest rates, but not as intensely as elsewhere in the country. Cyclical variations in Florida's economy are sensitive to wide swings in financial and construction activity. Finance and construction tend to be the most volatile sectors of Florida's economy.

After four years of annual growth rates in construction activity in excess of 20 percent, housing starts dropped 16.7 percent in 1980. In Florida housing and mortgage markets, late 1981 and early 1982 should mark the beginning of a recovery period. Instead of an excess supply of housing (as experienced in 1974-75), there will actually be excess demand. Due to high financing costs, builders have reduced inventories and speculative building activity. The interest rate variable is expected to remain in the 15-16 percent range through most of 1981 and 1982. During the 1980s, Florida's construction industry growth will be influenced more by the need for shelter than by the financial markets.

Given the population change expected to occur between 1979 and 1990, 2.1 million new households will be formed in Florida during the 1980s. This projection assumes an average household size of 2.1 persons. The average household size in Florida is now approximately 2.5 persons.

The average number of housing starts in the 1980s is expected to exceed the average for the 1970s for the following reasons:

1) the movement of the baby boom generation into home buying age categories;

2) continued high rates of migration to Florida in the younger and older groups; and

3) the reduction in average household size.

Chase Econometrics has estimated average housing starts per thousand people for 1980-1989. Six Florida SMSAs are ranked in the top 30 percent for the nation. These are as follows: West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, 36.1 housing starts per 1,000 people; Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood, 17.6; Orlando, 17.4; Tampa-St. Petersburg, 17.4; Miami, 12.1; and Jacksonville, 9.5. The U.S. average is 8.0 housing starts per thousand people.

Much of Florida's economic strength is dependent upon national and international tourism activity. Continued increases in gasoline and air travel prices and slow growth in national real income will contribute to tourism's slow growth in 1981 when compared to historical rates. Employment in retail trade and services is influenced heavily by tourism activity. Tourism in Florida generally depends on national economic conditions rather than local conditions.

Growth in foreign tourism has helped alleviate the slowdown in domestic tourism. Favorable exchange rates and inexpensive foreign air fares should continue to support the tourism industry.

Manufacturing employment is expected to be weak through 1981, but should improve substantially near the year's end. The projected decline in the significance of manufacturing employment in the state is consistent with the U.S. trend. However, Florida will most likely increase its share of manufacturing relative to the nation as new firms move into the state and as established plants expand.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS

Recent Trends

A dramatic population shift occurred in the United States during the 1970s. Ninety percent of the population growth was in the South and West. What is more amazing is that 42 percent of this growth was in three states: Texas, California and Florida. Florida's population explosion has been in the limelight for the past thirty years. The state's population is more than three and one-half times larger than in 1950, and Florida has progressed from the 20th most populous state in 1950 to the seventh in 1980. Furthermore, Florida will continue to be one of the five fastest growing states through the year 2000.

Florida's population increase of 43.4 percent from 1970 was by far the largest of the ten most populous states in 1980. Texas was ranked second at 27.1 percent, while California was third with an 18.5 percent gain. Six states had growth rates ranging from 0.6 to 4.2 percent, while New York registered a 3.7 percent population decline from 1970 to 1980. Most of the industrial states did not fare well in terms of population growth during the past decade, when compared to the 1970-1980 national increase of 11.4 percent. This trend is expected to continue during the 1980s.

Table 2
Comparison of Population Growth
1960, 1970, 1980
U.S. and Florida

	1960	1970	1980	Percent Change 1960-1970	Percent Change 1970-1980
United States	179,323,000	203,302,031	226,504,825	13.4	11.4
Florida	4,951,560	6,791,418	9,739,992	37.2	43.4

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population, 1970 Census of Population, and 1980 Final Count Census of Population.

Table 3
Population Growth in the Ten Largest States
1970-1980

State	1970	1980	Percent Increase
California	19,975,069	23,668,562	18.5
New York	18,236,967	17,557,288	(3.7)
Texas	11,198,655	14,228,383	27.1
Pennsylvania	11,800,766	11,866,728	0.6
Illinois	11,110,258	11,418,461	2.8
Ohio	10,657,423	10,797,419	1.3
Florida	6,791,418	9,739,992	43.4
Michigan	8,881,826	9,258,344	4.2
New Jersey	7,171,112	7,364,158	2.7
Massachusetts	5,689,170	5,737,037	0.8
United States	203,302,031	226,504,825	11.4

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population.

Patterns of Growth

Florida's population grew 43.4 percent from 1970 to 1980. In-migration accounted for over 90 percent of Florida's population increase during the past ten years. Of the 16 SMSAs, ten had growth rates greater than the statewide average. High growth SMSAs were concentrated in the central and southern portions of the state. The Ft. Myers-Cape Coral SMSA had the largest percentage increase as its population almost doubled. Sarasota grew at the second fastest clip during the 1970s with a 68.0 percent increase. Two other SMSAs with greater than 60 percent gains in population were West Palm Beach-Boca Raton and Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood. In sheer numbers, the Tampa-St. Petersburg SMSA gained over 480,000 people from 1970 to 1980, followed by Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood (394,000) and Miami (358,000). The SMSAs with the smallest percentage increases in Florida were Jacksonville, Melbourne-Titusville-Cocoa, and Pensacola. However, their growth rates of approximately 19 percent were still significantly higher than the national average (11.4 percent).

Table 4
Population Rank and Change
1970 and 1980
Florida and by SMSA

Area	1970	1980	Percent Change from 1970 to 1980
FLORIDA	6,791,418	9,739,992	+ 43.4
Bradenton SMSA	97,115 (15)	148,442 (15)	+ 52.9
Daytona Beach SMSA	169,487 (10)	258,762 (10)	+ 52.7
Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood SMSA	620,100 (4)	1,014,043 (3)	+ 63.5
Ft. Myers-Cape Coral SMSA	105,216 (13)	205,266 (11)	+ 95.1
Gainesville SMSA	104,764 (14)	151,348 (14)	+ 44.5
Jacksonville SMSA	621,827 (3)	737,519 (4)	+ 18.6
Lakeland-Winter Haven SMSA	228,515 (9)	321,652 (7)	+ 40.8
Melbourne-Titusville-Cocoa SMSA	230,006 (8)	272,959 (9)	+ 18.7
Miami SMSA	1,267,792 (1)	1,625,979 (1)	+ 28.2
Orlando SMSA	453,270 (5)	700,699 (5)	+ 54.6
Panama City SMSA	75,283 (16)	97,740 (16)	+ 29.8
Pensacola SMSA	243,075 (7)	289,782 (8)	+ 19.2
Sarasota SMSA	120,413 (11)	202,251 (12)	+ 68.0
Tallahassee SMSA	109,355 (12)	159,542 (13)	+ 45.9
Tampa-St. Petersburg SMSA	1,088,549 (2)	1,569,492 (2)	+ 44.2
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton SMSA	348,993 (6)	573,125 (6)	+ 64.2

Note: Number in parenthesis indicates rank by size of population.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Final Count Census of Population, April 1981.

Growth rates for the majority of Florida cities with 1980 populations of 50,000 or more were below the statewide average. Only Largo at 143.4 percent and Clearwater at 64.1 percent (both in Pinellas County) had growth rates for the 1970s greater than the statewide average. Among cities with populations greater than 50,000, only Pensacola showed a decline (3.2 percent) from 1970 to 1980. It was apparent from 1980 Census data that a major portion of Florida's population growth occurred in cities in the 25,000 to 50,000 population range.

Table 5
Florida Cities With Over 50,000 Population in 1980

City	1970	1980	Percent Growth
Clearwater	52,074	85,450	64.1
Daytona Beach	45,327	54,176	19.5
Ft. Lauderdale	139,590	153,256	9.8
Gainesville	64,510	81,371	26.1
Hialeah	102,452	145,254	41.8
Hollywood	106,873	117,188	9.7
Jacksonville	504,265	540,898	7.3
Largo	24,230	58,977	143.4
Miami	334,859	346,931	3.6
Miami Beach	87,072	96,298	10.6
Orlando	99,006	128,394	29.7
Pensacola	59,507	57,619	-3.2
Pompano Beach	38,587	52,618	36.4
St. Petersburg	216,159	236,893	9.6
Tallahassee	72,624	81,548	12.3
West Palm Beach	57,375	62,530	9.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population.

Demographic Characteristics

"Aging" has been the major change in Florida's population composition since 1960. In that year, only 11.0 percent of the population were 65 years and older. However, in 1970, this figure increased to 14.6 percent; in 1979, the percentage reached 17.7 percent. The primary reason for this large increase in the number of elderly persons has been the continuing influx of retired persons into Florida.

As the number of older persons has increased, the percentage of people who are 14 years old or younger has been steadily decreasing, due to the declining birthrate. In 1960, 29.6 percent of the total population was in the 0-14 category, and in 1970 this figure was 25.8 percent. By 1979 it was down to only 20.4 percent. This trend should continue for at least another decade.

The female population has been increasing at a slightly faster rate than the male population. In 1960, females comprised 50.8 percent of Florida's population; in 1970 they accounted for 51.8 percent and in 1979 they made up 52.3 percent. The percentage composition of the black population has been steadily decreasing since 1960. Only 13.8 percent of the population in 1980 was black, compared to 17.8 percent in 1960 and 15.3 percent in 1970.

One category which has shown a rapid rate of increase is the number of persons of Spanish origin. In 1970, 6.0 percent of Florida's population was in this category, and in 1980 it rose to 8.8 percent. However, that still does not tell the whole story. Due to the recent influx of Cuban refugees who came into the state after the 1980 Census was taken, it is safe to say that over a million, or approximately 10 percent, of Florida's population is now made up of persons of Spanish origin. For a more detailed analysis of Florida's Hispanic population, refer to the section entitled "The Refugee Situation."

Table 6
Population Composition
by Sex and Age
1960, 1970 and 1979
Florida

	1960 Percent of Total	1970 Percent of Total	1979 Percent of Total
Sex			
Male	49.2	48.2	47.7
Female	50.8	51.8	52.3
Age			
0-14 Years	29.6	25.8	20.4
15-19 Years	6.9	8.5	8.3
20-24 Years	6.0	7.3	7.6
25-44 Years	25.8	22.2	23.6
45-64 Years	20.6	21.6	22.4
65 Years and Older	11.0	14.6	17.7

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population and 1970 Census of Population.

University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Division of Population Studies, Florida Estimates of Population, July 1, 1970: State, Counties, Municipalities.

Table 7
Population Composition
by Race and Spanish Origin
1960, 1970 and 1980
Florida

	1960 Percent of Total	1970 Percent of Total	1980 Percent of Total
White /1	82.1	84.2	84.0
Black	17.8	15.3	13.8
Total Other /1	0.2	0.4	2.2
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	N/A	N/A	0.2
Asian and Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	0.6
All Other	N/A	N/A	1.5
Spanish Origin /1 /2	N/A	6.0	8.8

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

/1 See Appendix, Factors Influencing 1980 Census Totals for Racial and Spanish Origin Groups.

/2 Also included in appropriate race category.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population, 1970 Census of Population, and 1980 Census of Population.

1982 Projections

By mid-1982, an estimated 10.6 million persons will be living in Florida. This represents a hefty nine percent increase over the 1980 census figures, aided by the Cuban and Haitian refugees who came into the state after the census was taken. The refugees also slightly altered the racial composition of Florida's population. The percentage of blacks, for example, had been decreasing steadily since 1960, but because of the Haitian refugees, almost all of whom are black, the percentage is projected to be 14.0 percent in 1982, up from 13.8 percent in 1980. The Cuban refugees changed the percentage of persons of Spanish origin quite significantly. In 1982, approximately 9.7 percent of the total population will be in this category, compared to the 8.8 percent reported by the 1980 census.

As reported earlier, the "aging" of Florida's population should continue. In 1982, an estimated 19.0 percent of Florida's residents will be 65 years old or older. A projected 19.5 percent will be 14 years old or younger, a category that in 1960 was nearly three times as large as the 65-and-over age group, but which will soon be smaller than the 65-and-over category.

Florida's population growth accounts for much of the state's superior economic performance. Although people throughout the nation will face inflation and interest rate-generated problems, aggregate demand will be bolstered in Florida due to larger population growth.

Virtually all of Florida's population growth comes from in-migration, and it is one of the key factors in the strength of the economy. Construction activity, as well as retail sales, owes much of its real growth to this increase in customers. The nation's economic uncertainty will not slow population growth in 1981. Florida will not lose its attractiveness to retirees and snowbelt industries in the near future.

Projections of annual percentage growth in total population from 1980-1989 show six Florida SMSAs in the fastest growing category. These SMSAs are Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood, 2.5 percent; Tampa-St. Petersburg, 1.9 percent; West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, 1.9 percent; Orlando, 1.6 percent; Miami, 1.5 percent; and Jacksonville, 1.1 percent.

By 1990, Florida will probably have moved from the seventh most populous state in the nation to the fourth largest with well in excess of 12 million people. Assuming an annual average growth rate of 2.5 percent through the 1990s, the state's population will balloon to nearly 16 million by the year 2000. Florida's continuing population explosion will provide the fuel for a dynamic economy through the next two decades.

Table 8
Population Projections
1982
Florida

	Population	Percent
Total	10,618,000	100.0
Sex		
Male	5,040,000	47.5
Female	5,578,000	52.5
Race		
White	8,891,000	83.7
Black	1,490,000	14.0
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	21,000	0.2
Asian and Pacific Islander	61,000	0.6
Other	155,000	1.5
Spanish Origin	1,030,000	9.7
Age		
0-14 Years	2,067,000	19.5
15-19 Years	938,000	8.8
20-24 Years	852,000	8.0
25-44 Years	2,356,000	22.2
45-64 Years	2,391,000	22.5
65 Years and Over	2,014,000	19.0

Source: Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Employment Security, Bureau of Research and Analysis.

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS

The term "labor force" refers to persons over 16 years of age who are either employed or unemployed. To be considered unemployed, a person must be actively seeking and available for employment. In addition, persons on layoffs and those waiting to begin a new job within 30 days are classified as unemployed. Persons "not in the labor force" include institutionalized persons, homemakers, retirees, students and disabled persons not seeking work, and discouraged workers--people who want jobs but are not searching for employment because they feel that no jobs are available. "Civilian labor force" excludes those persons serving in the armed forces. In this report, "labor force" and "civilian labor force" will both be used to refer to the civilian labor force.

From 1979 to 1980, Florida's labor force increased 90,000, or 2.3 percent, while the national labor force increased 1.7 percent (see Table 9). The reason Florida's rate of increase was greater than the nation's is related to its high population growth rate. During 1975-1977, when the effects of the 1974 recession were being felt in Florida, the state labor force growth rate was below the national growth rate. However, since 1977, Florida's labor force has grown faster than the nation's and this trend is expected to continue.

As shown in Table 10, the civilian noninstitutional population and the civilian labor force of Florida have grown every year from 1970 to 1980. In 1980, the civilian labor force in Florida averaged 3,925,000--or 56.4 percent of the adult civilian noninstitutional population. This percentage is referred to as the labor force participation rate (LFPR). This state rate of 56.4 percent compares with a national LFPR of 63.8 percent for 1980. The national LFPR has been over 60.0 percent since 1966--higher than the state LFPR, which has been in the mid 50s and was as low as 54.0 percent in 1972 (see Table 10). This lower LFPR is due to the large number of retirees who have moved to Florida.

Of the 3,252,000 persons in Florida's 1980 civilian labor force, 673,000 (20.7 percent) were nonwhite. Hispanics (included in both the white and nonwhite categories) comprised 11.5 percent of the state's work force. In 1970, nonwhites and Hispanics made up 15.5 percent and 7.7 percent, respectively, of the civilian labor force.

1980 annual average data was derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of households conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Additional annual average information concerning Florida's 1980 labor force was not available at the time of writing. However, labor force estimates for Florida based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey were prepared by the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations of the University of Michigan and Wayne State University. Details concerning Florida's 1980 labor force were obtained from these estimates.

Table 9
Civilian Labor Force
Annual Averages, 1975-1980
U.S. and Florida

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	Percent Change 1975-1980	Percent Change 1979-1980
United States	94,793,000	96,917,000	99,534,000	102,537,000	104,996,000	106,821,000	12.7	1.7
Florida	3,418,000	3,442,000	3,522,000	3,711,000	3,835,000	3,925,000	14.8	2.3

Sources: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, January 1981.

Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Employment Security, Bureau of Research and Analysis.

Table 10
Civilian Population and Labor Force Summary
Annual Averages, 1970-1980
Florida

(Numbers in Thousands)

	Civilian Noninstitutional Population	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment		Labor Force Participation Rate (Labor Force/ Population)
				Level	Rate	
1970	4,799.0	2,666.0	2,551.0	115.0	4.3	55.5
1971	5,024.0	2,761.0	2,626.0	135.0	4.9	55.0
1972	5,293.0	2,856.0	2,713.0	142.0	5.1	54.0
1973	5,594.0	3,092.0	2,959.0	133.0	4.3	55.3
1974	5,881.0	3,307.0	3,099.0	207.0	6.2	56.2
1975	6,073.0	3,418.0	3,053.0	364.0	10.7	56.3
1976	6,215.0	3,442.0	3,131.0	311.0	9.0	55.4
1977	6,369.0	3,522.0	3,232.0	289.0	8.2	55.3
1978	6,553.0	3,711.0	3,464.0	246.0	6.6	56.6
1979	6,756.0	3,835.0	3,605.0	230.0	6.0	56.8
1980	6,965.0	3,925.0	3,691.0	234.0	6.0	56.4

Sources: Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Employment Security, Bureau of Research and Analysis.

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Teenagers 16-19 years of age comprised eight percent of the state's labor force (and 23.6 percent of the total unemployed) in 1980. The civilian labor force participation rate (the percentage of all civilian, noninstitutionalized persons who are either employed or unemployed and looking for work) for teenagers was 52.3 percent. For black teenagers, the rate was 34.0 percent. One explanation for the low participation rate for black teens is the large proportion of "discouraged workers" (those persons who have quit looking for work and who are officially "not in the labor force") in this population segment. Overall, male teenagers were more likely to participate in the labor force than females (59.3 percent versus 45.0 percent).

Somewhat surprisingly, only 31.9 percent of the labor force participants in Florida in 1980 were parents in a two-parent family. The largest segment in terms of family status was "other family members," who comprised 44.9 percent of the labor force. Included in this group are teenagers living at home and couples with no children living at home. Single parents comprised seven percent of the work force and nondependent individuals another 16.2 percent. In addition to the national trend toward smaller households, the larger number of retirees in Florida helps to reduce the average household size in the state. According to figures from the 1980 Census, Florida had the second smallest average household size in the nation (2.55 people), trailing only by the District of Columbia (2.39 people).

Three-quarters of the state's work force in 1980 had completed at least 12 years of school. The largest segment (40.5 percent) had completed high school only. Nearly 15 percent had completed four years or more of college. Eight percent had less than nine years of schooling.

According to the March estimates, 9.4 percent of the persons in the labor force lived in families with incomes below poverty level. Approximately six percent of the labor force participants were receiving some form of public assistance.

Labor Force Projections

Florida's 1982 total civilian labor force is projected to reach 4,135,000 (see Table 11). This represents an increase of 2.7 percent from 1980, or an additional 883,000 workers. Males will comprise approximately 55.2 percent of the labor force in 1982. Whites will claim the largest percentage of the total (82.8 percent), while blacks and Hispanics will account for 17.2 percent and 9.5 percent, respectively.

In terms of age distribution, nearly 44 percent of the labor force participants will fall into the 22-39 age category. Those workers 40-64 years old will comprise the second largest segment (38.6 percent), while the smallest percentage (3.2 percent) will consist of those over 65 years.

Table 11
1982 Labor Force Projections
Florida

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
TOTAL	4,135,000	3,866,000	269,000	6.5
Sex				
Male	2,282,000	2,145,500	136,500	6.0
Female	1,853,000	1,720,500	132,500	7.2
Race				
White	3,423,300	3,231,300	192,000	5.6
Nonwhite	711,700	634,700	77,000	10.8
Hispanics	394,500	363,500	31,000	7.9
Age				
16-19 Years	338,600	275,000	63,600	18.8
20-21 Years	250,700	228,200	22,500	9.0
22-39 Years	1,814,600	1,723,100	91,500	5.0
40-64 Years	1,597,600	1,516,800	80,800	5.1
65 Years and Over	133,500	122,900	10,600	7.9

Sources: Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Employment Security, Bureau of Research and Analysis.

Office of the Governor, Revenue and Economic Analysis Unit.

University of Michigan and Wayne State University, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations. 1980 CETA Eligibility Estimates. Ann Arbor, Michigan: 1981.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Florida declined 4.1 percent from 1974 to 1975 as the state's economy felt the full impact of the recession. Florida's economy was still sluggish the following year, with nonfarm employment rising only 1.4 percent from 1975 to 1976. Since 1976, however, growth in nonfarm employment has averaged over five percent each year (from June 1980 to June 1981, the number of nonfarm jobs increased 5.3 percent).

Employment growth rates among different industries have varied considerably over the past seven years. The construction and manufacturing industries have experienced the greatest fluctuations and were hardest hit by the recession of 1974-75. There was a loss of 36,500 manufacturing jobs in Florida from 1974 to 1975, a decline of nearly ten percent. Two building-related manufacturing industries--lumber and wood products and stone, clay and glass products--had declines in employment of 28.9 percent and 24.9 percent, respectively, over the same period. All durable goods manufacturing industries lost employment from 1974 to 1975 except one, instruments and related products, where employment remained unchanged. Employment in this industry actually expanded 82.1 percent from 1974 to 1980. Employment in nondurable goods manufacturing industries declined only slightly (3.3 percent) from 1974 to 1975. In fact, several industries actually added workers in 1975. One nondurable goods manufacturing segment--tobacco--has experienced significant declines in employment since 1974. Average employment in this industry during 1980 was only about half of the 1974 level.

Largely due to overbuilding in south Florida, construction employment was devastated by the 1974-75 recession. More than one-third of all construction jobs in Florida were lost between 1974 and 1975. Another 15,800 construction jobs were lost the following year. Since that time, employment in the construction industry has grown steadily, although it is still below the pre-recession peak of August 1973, when construction employment reached 307,100.

The other major industry divisions were less affected by the economic recession. Mining jobs fell 5.1 percent from 1974 to 1975 and another 6.4 percent from 1975 to 1976. Since then employment has risen steadily, averaging 10,600 in 1980. Most of the mining in Florida is for phosphates and is centered in Polk County. Employment in the transportation and public utilities industry division is closely tied to population growth and has grown steadily since 1976. Employment has declined in two industries in this division since 1974--railroad transportation and local and interurban passenger transit.

Employment in the wholesale and retail trade, the services, and the finance, insurance and real estate industry divisions is also closely tied to the state's population growth. The only trade segments significantly affected by the recession were those directly related to new home sales--building materials and garden supply dealers and establishments selling furniture and home furnishings. The number of jobs in the services industry group actually expanded slightly from 1974 to 1975. From 1974 to 1980, employment grew 59.6 percent in business services, 59.4 percent in miscellaneous repair services and 57.8 percent in health services.

Government employment has continued to expand along with the state's population. Local government job gains over the seven-year period were aided by federally-funded CETA programs, such as the Public Service Employment (PSE) program.

Figure 2a

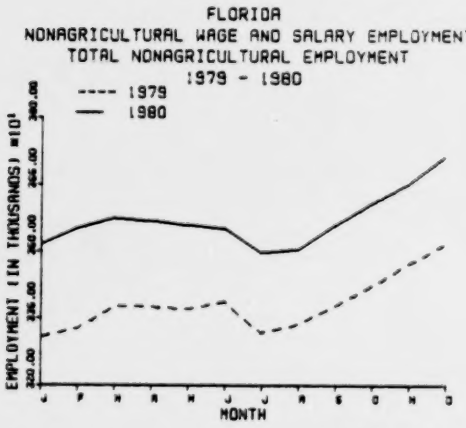
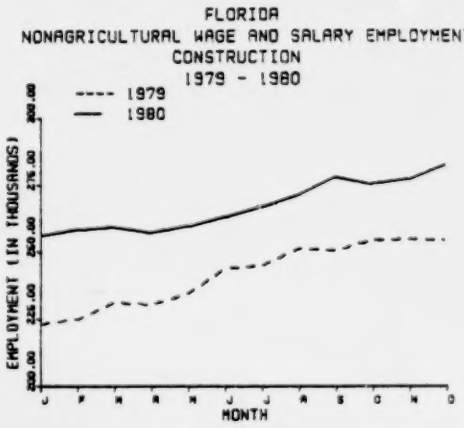


Figure 2b



From 1979 to 1980, total nonfarm employment in Florida rose 5.6 percent. The major industry division with the largest percentage increase was construction, which posted a 10.7 percent gain. Most of the gain in this industry division occurred among special trade contractors. Manufacturing employment rose 3.1 percent over the year, boosted by substantial gains in three industries--machinery, except electrical; electrical and electronic equipment; and printing and publishing. There was a 28.3 percent decline in the number of jobs in firms making textile mill products. The main reason for the steep drop in total manufacturing employment from June to July (see Figure 2c) is the seasonal nature of the food and kindred products industry (especially the processing of citrus). The mining industry in Florida added 500 jobs over the year, a 5.0 percent gain.

Figure 2c

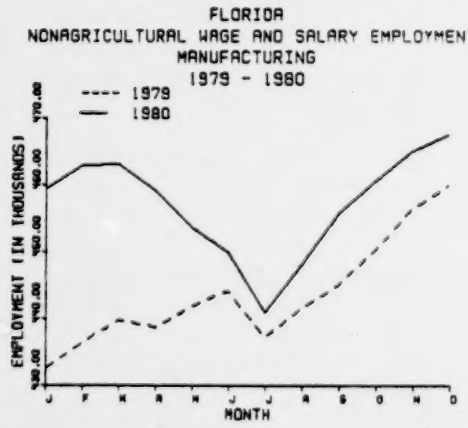
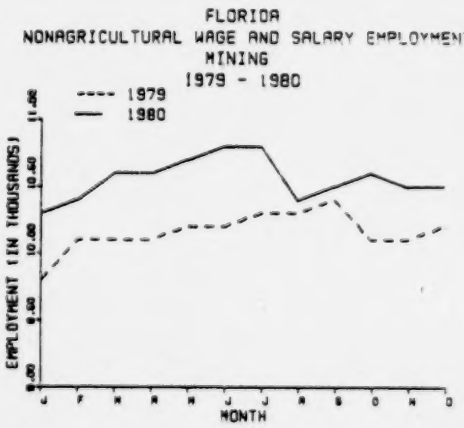


Figure 2d



Trade employment rose 4.7 percent over the year, an increase of 42,200 jobs. Eating and drinking places added the most employees, accounting for more than a quarter of the new trade jobs. The largest percentage gain was in food stores (6.6 percent). Employment in these two industries is affected greatly by tourism and population growth. Not surprisingly, employment in auto dealers and service stations declined slightly over the year, largely the result of two factors--depressed new car sales caused by high interest rates and a shift toward self-service gas stations, which require fewer employees. Note that employment in the trade industry division in 1980 closely followed the seasonal trend of the previous year. The steady rise in employment from July to December reflects the winter tourist season. The holiday shopping season boosts employment even more during November and December. Employment in the finance, insurance and real estate industry division expanded by 7.5 percent over the year, spurred by gains in banking, credit agencies, and real estate industries. Florida is rapidly becoming an important international banking center. Perhaps more than in any other industry group, employment in finance, insurance and real estate is linked with population growth. This is evident in Figure 2f.

Figure 2e

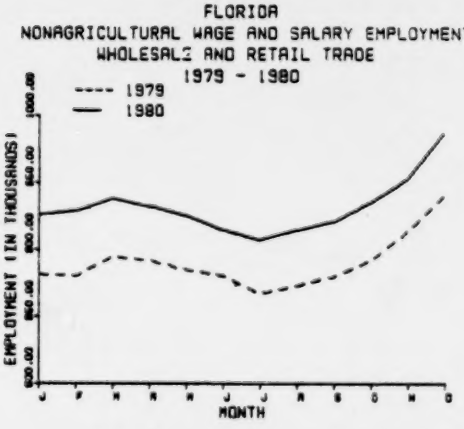
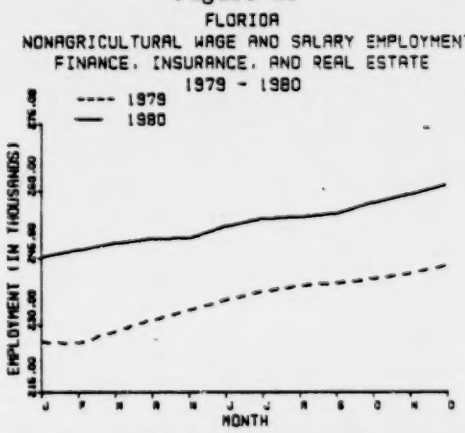


Figure 2f



The largest over-the-year increase in employment occurred in the services industry division, which added 63,200 jobs. The seasonal pattern reflecting the winter tourist season is discernible, although it is not as pronounced as in the trade industries. The largest over-the-year percent gains were in business services (which includes protective-service companies, temporary help agencies and computer consulting firms), health services and miscellaneous services. The transportation and public utilities industry division experienced a 5.2 percent gain in employment over the year. There was a 4.5 drop in railroad employment between 1979 and 1980.

Figure 2g

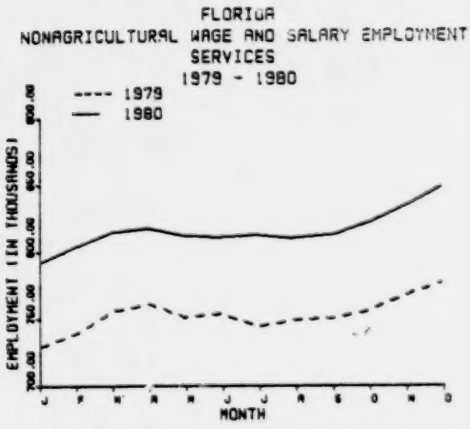
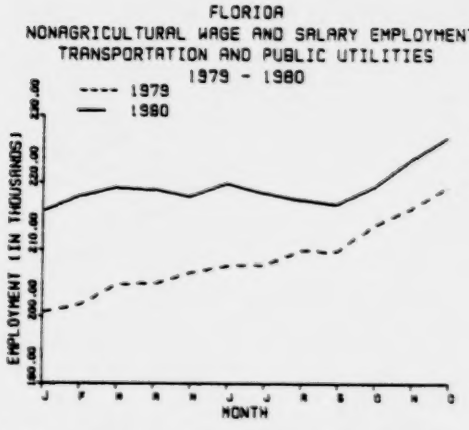
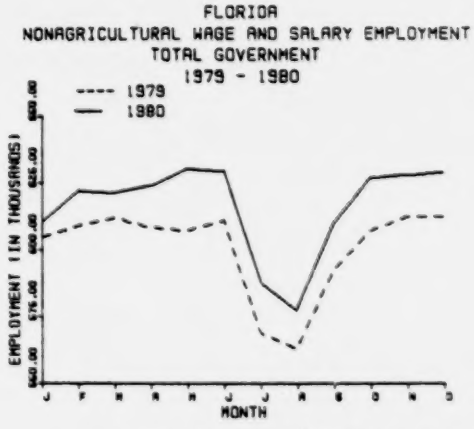


Figure 2h



Government employment in the Sunshine State had the smallest percentage increase over the year. The 3.3 percent gain in federal government employment was in part due to the hiring of census survey workers. The sharp drop in government employment between June and October is largely the result of cutbacks of noninstructional personnel at colleges and schools for the summer.

Figure 2i



Source: Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Employment Security, Bureau of Research and Analysis

Florida's industry mix reflects the state's unique geographic character. Approximately half of the state's nonfarm employment is concentrated in the tourist-oriented trade and services industry divisions. Note that for the nation as a whole in 1980, manufacturing accounted for 22.4 percent of the nonfarm job total. In Florida, only 12.8 percent of the state's nonfarm jobs were in manufacturing. Since 1976, Florida's industry mix has helped to cushion the state's economy against the economic downturns experienced nationally.

Table 12
Estimated Employment in Nonagricultural Establishments
Annual Averages: 1974-1980
State of Florida

Industry	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	2,863,800	2,746,400	2,784,300	2,933,200	3,180,600	3,381,200	3,570,500
Manufacturing	375,900	339,400	354,000	380,900	415,500	443,600	457,200
Durable Goods	202,100	171,400	180,500	202,500	228,800	251,800	261,300
Lumber & Wood Products	23,900	17,000	18,700	20,400	21,400	23,200	22,600
Furniture & Fixtures	9,000	7,500	7,900	8,500	10,200	11,200	11,600
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	22,500	16,900	16,400	18,000	20,400	20,500	20,200
Primary Metal Industries	3,900	3,500	3,900	4,300	4,300	4,800	4,900
Fabricated Metal Products	29,600	25,300	25,300	28,100	31,400	33,600	35,500
Machinery, except Electrical	21,300	19,800	20,500	22,800	25,800	31,000	35,700
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	41,700	37,300	39,700	45,000	53,500	59,600	62,600
Transportation Equipment	35,200	30,500	31,600	37,200	42,500	47,200	46,700
Instruments & Related Products	7,800	7,800	9,900	10,900	11,200	12,600	14,200
Misc. Manufacturing Industries	7,200	5,800	6,600	7,300	8,100	8,100	7,300
Nondurable Goods	173,800	168,000	173,500	178,400	186,700	191,800	195,900
Food & Kindred Products	48,400	48,900	48,400	49,100	48,900	48,900	49,800
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	13,600	13,900	13,000	13,500	14,000	13,600	14,100
Tobacco Manufactures	4,300	3,700	3,000	2,800	2,600	2,500	2,300
Textile Mill Products	*	*	*	*	*	4,600	3,300
Apparel & Other Textile Products	30,100	27,500	29,400	30,300	34,200	34,000	34,100
Paper & Allied Products	15,800	15,600	16,200	16,300	16,400	16,200	15,900
Printing & Publishing	31,400	29,700	30,300	31,800	34,200	37,900	42,000
Chemicals & Allied Products	22,300	23,500	24,500	25,100	26,000	26,500	26,800
Petroleum & Coal Products	*	*	*	*	*	1,800	1,800
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	*	*	*	*	*	15,900	16,100
Leather & Leather Products	*	*	*	*	*	3,500	3,800
MINING	9,900	9,400	8,800	9,100	9,500	10,100	10,600
Nonmetallic Minerals (except Fuels)	8,100	7,900	7,800	8,100	8,300	9,100	9,600
Phosphate Rock	4,700	5,200	5,300	5,300	5,400	5,600	5,800

(Continued)

Table 12 (Continued)
Estimated Employment in Nonagricultural Establishments
Annual Averages: 1974-1980
State of Florida

Industry	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Construction	276,100	182,500	166,700	178,900	209,500	241,400	267,000
General Building Contractors	89,700	*	*	*	*	71,900	77,000
Heavy Construction Contractors	49,900	*	*	*	*	42,700	48,500
Special Trade Contractors	136,500	*	*	*	*	126,800	141,500
Transportation & Public Utilities, exc. U.S. Postal Service	189,800	182,900	181,400	185,100	194,200	208,500	219,300
Transportation	105,000	99,500	99,700	104,300	111,500	118,500	123,100
Railroad Transportation	12,500	11,700	12,000	12,500	11,700	11,200	10,700
Local & Interurban Passenger Transit	8,400	7,600	7,100	6,400	6,500	6,700	6,900
Trucking & Warehousing	33,200	30,500	31,100	33,500	36,900	38,600	38,500
Water Transportation	*	*	*	*	*	12,600	13,200
Transportation by Air	33,200	32,100	31,900	32,700	34,800	39,400	42,900
Communication exc. U.S. Postal Ser.	60,000	58,700	57,200	57,100	58,800	64,700	68,900
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	24,800	24,700	24,500	23,700	23,900	25,300	27,300
Wholesale & Retail Trade	727,600	713,600	730,800	771,000	836,900	889,500	931,700
Wholesale Trade	158,500	152,100	153,800	160,900	174,800	190,300	203,300
Wholesale Trade Durable Goods	92,100	85,400	85,200	90,500	100,900	112,200	121,800
Wholesale Trade Nondurable Goods	66,400	66,700	68,600	70,400	73,900	78,100	81,500
Retail Trade	569,100	561,500	577,000	610,100	662,100	699,200	728,400
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	28,100	23,900	23,400	25,100	29,000	31,500	33,300
General Merchandise Stores	98,000	93,800	93,500	99,000	104,700	105,500	107,500
Food Stores	92,700	93,700	95,500	97,700	106,500	115,800	123,500
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	76,100	75,100	77,100	79,700	83,600	82,500	82,100
Apparel & Accessory Stores	32,300	31,800	33,000	34,700	37,700	39,800	41,400
Furniture & Home Furnishings	29,300	24,800	24,300	26,200	29,200	32,400	34,000
Eating & Drinking Places	147,900	152,000	163,300	178,400	197,600	214,800	225,900
Miscellaneous Retail	64,700	65,900	66,900	69,300	73,800	76,900	80,700

(Continued)

Table 12 (Continued)
Estimated Employment in Nonagricultural Establishments
Annual Averages: 1974-1980
State of Florida

Industry	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	192,500	188,300	191,300	202,500	219,300	235,000	252,600
Banking	44,200	43,900	42,900	45,000	48,600	51,800	56,400
Credit Agencies Other than Banks	24,900	24,900	25,700	27,800	31,700	34,800	37,900
Insurance Carriers	38,000	38,200	38,800	39,700	41,400	42,800	44,100
Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service	*	*	*	*	*	19,400	20,200
Real Estate	59,800	*	*	*	*	72,900	79,200
Service[/2]	581,500	584,300	608,500	640,000	693,900	752,600	815,800
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	73,400	74,500	77,600	77,900	83,600	88,400	92,000
Personal Services	39,400	37,600	38,000	39,700	40,900	42,500	45,000
Business Services	85,400	*	*	*	*	120,100	136,300
Auto. Repair, Services & Garages	21,500	*	*	*	*	31,000	32,600
Miscellaneous Repair Services	10,600	*	*	*	*	15,300	16,900
Motion Pictures	6,400	*	*	*	*	6,100	6,600
Amusement & Recreation Services	36,600	*	*	*	*	51,000	53,800
Health Services	134,000	145,700	155,100	163,500	176,100	190,500	211,400
Legal Services	*	*	*	*	*	25,700	28,000
Educational Services	*	*	*	*	*	30,700	32,800
Miscellaneous Services	*	*	*	*	*	39,400	44,800
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	510,500	546,000	542,800	565,700	601,800	600,500	616,300
Total Federal Government	83,000	83,500	83,000	82,700	86,000	86,600	89,500
Total State Government	103,300	108,600	110,600	113,900	116,800	120,000	124,100
Total Local Government	324,200	353,900	349,200	369,100	399,000	393,900	402,700

* Data Not Available.

Source: Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Employment Security, Bureau of Research and Analysis.

Table 13

Changes in Nonagricultural Employment
Annual Averages: 1979-1980
State of Florida

Industry	1980	1979	Change from 1979 to 1980	
			Number	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT [1]	3,570,500	3,381,200	189,300	5.6
Manufacturing	457,200	443,600	13,600	3.1
Durable Goods	261,300	251,800	9,500	3.8
Lumber & Wood Products	22,600	23,200	- 600	- 2.6
Furniture & Fixtures	11,600	11,200	400	3.6
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	20,200	20,500	- 300	- 1.5
Primary Metal Industries	4,900	4,800	100	2.1
Fabricated Metal Products	35,500	33,600	1,900	5.7
Machinery, except Electrical	35,700	31,000	4,700	15.2
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	62,600	59,600	3,000	5.0
Transportation Equipment	46,700	47,200	- 500	- 1.1
Instruments & Related Products	14,200	12,600	1,600	12.7
Misc. Manufacturing Industries	7,300	8,100	- 800	- 9.9
Nondurable Goods	195,900	191,800	4,100	2.1
Food & Kindred Products	49,800	48,900	900	1.8
Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	14,100	13,600	500	3.7
Tobacco Manufactures	2,300	2,500	- 200	- 8.0
Textile Mill Products	3,300	4,600	- 1,300	-28.3
Apparel & Other Textile Products	34,100	34,000	100	0.3
Paper & Allied Products	15,900	16,200	- 300	- 1.9
Printing & Publishing	42,000	37,900	4,100	10.8
Chemicals & Allied Products	26,800	26,500	300	1.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	1,800	1,800	0	0
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	16,100	15,900	200	1.3
Leather & Leather Products	3,800	3,500	300	8.6
Mining	10,600	10,100	500	5.0
Nonmetallic Minerals (except Fuels)	9,600	9,100	500	5.5
Phosphate Rock	5,800	5,600	200	3.6
Construction	267,000	241,400	25,600	10.6
General Building Contractors	77,000	71,900	5,100	7.1
Heavy Construction Contractors	48,500	42,700	5,800	13.6
Special Trade Contractors	141,500	126,800	14,700	11.6
Transportation & Public Utilities, exc. U.S. Postal Service	219,300	208,500	10,800	5.2
Transportation	123,100	118,500	4,600	3.9
Railroad Transportation	10,700	11,200	- 500	- 4.5
Local & Interurban Passenger Transit	6,900	6,700	200	3.0
Trucking & Warehousing	38,500	38,600	- 100	- 0.3
Water Transportation	13,200	12,600	600	4.8
Transportation by Air	42,900	39,400	3,500	8.9
Communication exc. U.S. Postal Ser.	68,900	64,700	4,200	6.5
Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	27,300	25,300	2,000	7.9

(Continued)

Table 13 (Continued)
Changes in Nonagricultural Employment
Annual Averages: 1979-1980
State of Florida

Industry	1980	1979	Change from 1979 to 1980	
			Number	Percent
Wholesale & Retail Trade	931,700	889,500	42,200	4.7
Wholesale Trade	203,300	190,300	13,000	6.8
Wholesale Trade Durable Goods	121,800	112,200	9,600	8.6
Wholesale Trade Nondurable Goods	81,500	78,100	3,400	4.4
Retail Trade	728,400	699,200	29,200	4.2
Building Materials & Garden Sup.	33,300	31,500	1,800	5.7
General Merchandise Stores	107,500	105,500	2,000	1.9
Food Stores	123,500	115,800	7,700	6.6
Automotive Dealers & Service Sta.	82,100	82,500	- 400	- 0.5
Apparel & Accessory Stores	41,400	39,800	1,600	4.0
Furniture & Home Furnishings	34,000	32,400	1,600	4.9
Eating & Drinking Places	225,900	214,800	11,100	5.2
Miscellaneous Retail	80,700	76,900	3,800	4.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	252,600	235,000	17,600	7.5
Banking	56,400	51,800	4,600	8.9
Credit Agencies Other than Banks	37,900	34,800	3,100	8.9
Insurance Carriers	44,100	42,800	1,300	3.0
Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service	20,200	19,400	800	4.1
Real Estate	79,200	72,900	6,300	8.6
Service 2/	815,800	752,600	63,200	8.4
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	92,000	88,400	3,600	4.1
Personal Services	45,000	42,500	2,500	5.9
Business Services	136,300	120,100	16,200	13.5
Auto. Repair, Services & Garages	32,600	31,000	1,600	5.2
Miscellaneous Repair Services	16,900	15,300	1,600	10.5
Motion Pictures	6,600	6,100	500	8.2
Amusement & Recreation Services	53,800	51,000	2,800	5.5
Health Services	211,400	190,500	20,900	11.0
Legal Services	28,000	25,700	2,300	8.9
Educational Services	32,800	30,700	2,100	6.8
Miscellaneous Services	44,800	39,400	5,400	13.7
Total Government	616,300	600,500	15,800	2.6
Total Federal Government	89,500	86,600	2,900	3.3
Total State Government	124,100	120,000	4,100	3.4
Total Local Government	402,700	393,900	8,800	2.2

Source: Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Employment Security, Bureau of Research and Analysis.

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1977. Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salaried workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month, with the exception of federal employment for the Department of Defense, which is on an end-of-month basis. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic workers and military personnel of the armed forces are excluded. All data are adjusted to first quarter 1980 benchmark levels.

2/ Includes a miscellaneous group of agricultural service establishments and establishments not elsewhere classified.

Figure 3
Nonfarm Employment by Industry
U.S. and Florida
1980 Annual Averages

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

U. S.

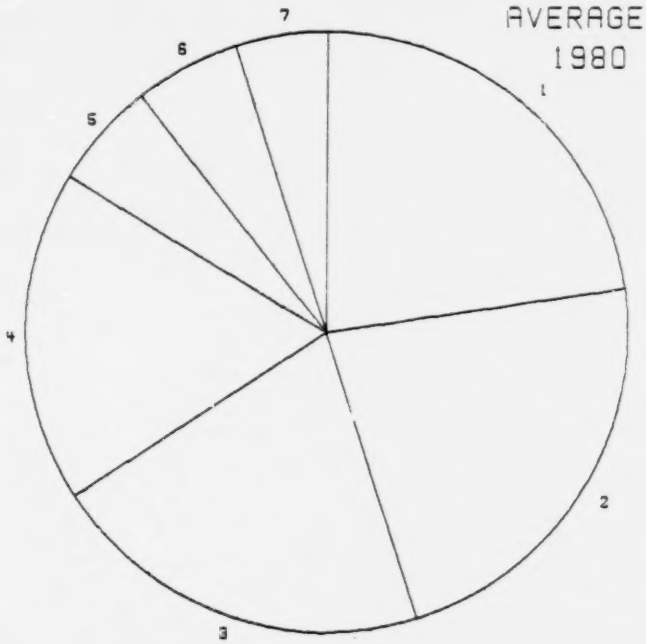
ANNUAL AVERAGE 1980

1	TRADE	22.66
2	MFG.	22.44
3	SERVICE *	20.68
4	GOVT.	17.82
5	F-I-RE **	5.72
6	T-C-PU ***	5.72
7	CONSTR.	4.95

* INCLUDES MINING

** FINANCE INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

*** TRANSPORTATION COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES



NONFARM EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

FLORIDA

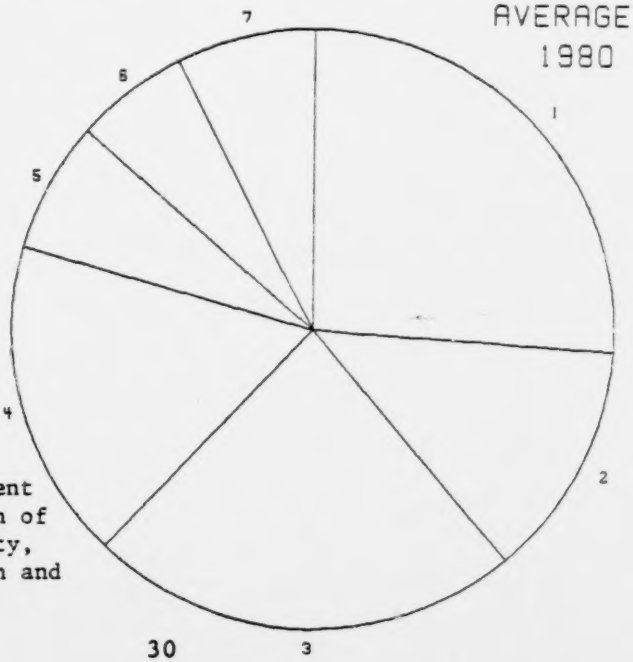
ANNUAL AVERAGE 1980

1	TRADE	26.09
2	MFG.	12.80
3	SERVICE *	23.15
4	GOVT.	17.26
5	F-I-RE **	7.07
6	T-C-PU ***	6.14
7	CONSTR.	7.48

* INCLUDES MINING

** FINANCE INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

*** TRANSPORTATION COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES



Source: Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Employment Security, Bureau of Research and Analysis.

EMPLOYMENT DIRECTIONS

1976 - 1982

The following is condensed from Florida Employment Directions, 1976-1982, Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Employment Security, Bureau of Research and Analysis.

Introduction

The projections presented in this section are based on an extension of past relationships selected because of their relevance for the future. The choice of relationships to be extended and the methodology for extending them are based on assumptions, some of which are stated as follows:

(1) The institutional framework of the United States and Florida economies will not change radically.

(2) No major event such as widespread or long-lasting energy shortages or war will significantly alter the industrial structure of the economy or alter the rate of economic growth.

(3) The effect on industrial employment of current social technology and scientific trends will continue.

(4) Industry staffing patterns will not change significantly in the 1976-1982 interval.

Occupational Projections: The basic procedure for bridging the gap between industries and occupations is described in the BLS publication, Tomorrow's Manpower Needs [1] and its supplements. Occupational projections were prepared using the industry-occupation employment matrix approach. This matrix is a table showing the occupational pattern of each industry (the ratios of employment in each occupation to the employment in that industry). The statewide industry-occupation employment matrix was developed in cooperation with BLS as a part of the National/State Industry-Occupation Matrix System and is based on the annual Occupational Employment Statistics Survey. Each survey samples a major or a combination of major industry groups such that each major group is included every third year. Estimates of occupation are made by size class within each three-digit SIC level and then summed across size classes to yield an occupation by industry matrix. Occupational ratios for each industry were obtained and applied to the 1976 and projected 1982 industry employment for the state and SMSAs. Industrial definitions were based on an employment count at the place of work. Consequently, multiple job-holders would be counted more than once in more than one occupation.

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[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Tomorrow's Manpower Needs, BLS bulletin 1606, Vol. I-II (1969) Supplements 1 and 2 (1970), Vol. IV revised (1971), Supplement 3 (1973), Supplement 4 (1974).

Job Openings Projections: Job openings due to expansion are the annual average change in employment for the period. Openings due to replacement are based on the separation rates by age and sex derived from national mortality and working life tables applied to the age and sex distribution of Florida's labor force by occupation.[2] The resulting separation rate for each occupation was applied to the average annual employment in the occupation for the 1976-1982 period. Statewide rates were used in estimating replacement needs for SMSAs.

Data Limitations: It should be emphasized that while every effort was made to ensure the reasonableness of the data, their best use will be as indicators of trend, rather than as absolute numbers. The projection process tends to diminish in reliability for small numbers.

Care must be taken when comparing data in this report with previous industry and occupational reports published by the Bureau of Research and Analysis. Employment in this report is wage and salary, which excludes self-employed and unpaid family workers. Previous projection publications have reported total employment, which includes these other classes of workers. Federal employment in education and hospitals is included in the government figures in this report. However, state and local government employment in education and hospitals is included in the services industry and not in the government sector. Military employment is not included.

The following technical assumptions were used in making these projections.

(1) The historical employment series is correct.

(2) The independent variables used in the regression procedures are reliable.

(3) The conversion of industry employment from 1967 SIC codes to 1972 SIC codes was accurate.

(4) The industry staffing patterns obtained by the OES survey are accurate and will not drastically change by 1982.

(5) The labor force separation rates used are accurate.

(6) Growth will occur in such a way as to make linear interpolations meaningful.

Static staffing patterns were used in these occupational projections (the distribution of occupations within industries was assumed to remain static between 1976 and 1982).

This discussion of concepts and projections methodology is intended for the general reader. For those interested in more detail, additional information on methodology and on sources of data is available on request from the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Research and Analysis.

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[2] For a complete discussion of separation rates see Tomorrow's Manpower Needs, Supplement 4 (1974).

For current labor market information on employment, job openings, and occupational supply and demand, contact the nearest Florida State Employment Service office.

Employment Projections by Occupation

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment is classified into eight occupational divisions: professional, technical and kindred workers; managers, officials and proprietors; sales workers; clerical workers; crafts and kindred workers; operatives; laborers, except farm; and service workers. These divisions may be grouped into three categories of workers: white-collar, blue-collar, and service workers. The occupational profile in Florida is expected to shift very little over the 1976-1982 period, as can be seen in Table 14.

Table 14
Percent Distribution by
Occupational Category
1976-1982
Florida

Occupational Category	1976	Projected 1982
White-Collar Workers	53.9	53.2
Professional, Technical and Kindred Workers	15.9	15.5
Managers, Officials and Proprietors	9.3	9.4
Sales Workers	7.3	7.1
Clerical Workers	21.4	21.2
Blue-Collar Workers	28.7	29.0
Crafts and Kindred Workers	11.3	11.5
Operatives	10.9	10.9
Laborers, Except Farm	6.5	6.6
Service Workers	17.5	17.8

Source: Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Employment Security, Bureau of Research and Analysis.

Occupational staffing patterns differ greatly among the major industry divisions. This diversity in staffing patterns is displayed in Figures 4 and 5 and in Table 15. Figure 4 displays the percentage composition of each industry division by category of worker. From this illustration it can be seen that finance, insurance, and real estate is the division having the largest percentage of its workers in white-collar jobs. Table 15 gives a further breakdown of industry employment by the eight occupational levels, by showing estimated employment for 1976 and projected employment for 1982. Figure 5 shows that the highest percentage of white-collar workers will be concentrated in the services industry, while the lowest percentage is in the construction industry. While manufacturing claims 31 percent of the total blue-collar employment, the lowest percentage is claimed by finance, insurance, and real estate. The services industry comprises 46 percent of all service workers; however, only 49 percent of the employees in the services industry belong to the service worker category. Although 69 percent of the total employment in finance, insurance, and real estate is white-collar, this industry claims only 11 percent of the total white-collar employment.

Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers: This category includes those jobs concerned with the theoretical, practical, or technical aspects of such fields as science, engineering, art, education, medicine, law and business relations. Post-secondary education is needed for most jobs. This category should acquire about 136,800 workers between 1976 and 1982. About 64 percent of the services industry in 1982 will be white-collar workers (see Figure 4). More than one in every four workers in this category should be other professional and technical workers, which includes accountants, personnel labor relations workers, social workers, lawyers, librarians, architects, clergy, etc. Over 12 percent of the workers in 1982 in this major category will be medical workers, except technicians.

The fastest growing segment is expected to be engineers, with a 46 percent increase, followed by engineering and science technicians (40 percent). Although low growth is forecast overall for technicians, except health or science and for engineering (19 percent), one subcategory, computer specialists, is expected to have high growth (37 percent).

Managers, Officials and Proprietors: Almost one in every ten Florida workers should be included in this division. By 1982, employment in this division should approach 348,000 for a 35 percent increase over the six-year period. Store managers should comprise 14 percent of this division, making it the largest specific occupation. However, three in every four managers are reported in the all other managers classification. Growth rates for all occupations in this division are expected to be moderate to high.

Sales Workers: This division can expect an increase of 62,970 workers for the 1976-1982 period. Three in every four sales workers in 1982 should be employed in the trade industry. Approximately 48 percent of the 264,770 workers will be in the sales clerk occupations. Insurance agents, brokers, etc., with six percent of the employment in this division, is expected to experience lower than average growth (15 percent), while real estate agents and brokers should comprise three percent of this division and experience moderately high growth (27 percent). Over 40 percent of this division employment is reported in the all other sales workers category.

Table 15
Employment by Major Occupational Division
1976-1982
Florida

Occupation	Employment 1976	Projected 1982	Numeric Change 1976-1982	Percent Change 1976-1982
Total, All Occupations	2,777,300	3,715,900	938,600	33.8
Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers	440,980	577,780	136,800	31.0
Managers, Officials, and Proprietors	258,030	348,010	89,980	34.9
Sales Workers	201,800	264,770	62,970	31.2
Clerical Workers	593,750	786,000	192,250	32.4
Crafts and Kindred Workers	314,810	429,040	114,230	36.3
Operatives	302,240	402,130	99,890	33.0
Service Workers	485,890	664,280	178,390	36.7
Laborers, Except Farm	179,800	243,890	64,090	35.6

Source: Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Employment Security, Bureau of Research and Analysis.

Table 16
Fast Growing Occupations*
1976-1982
Florida

RANK	Occupation	Employment 1976	Employment 1982	Change Numeric	Change Percent
1	Assemblers	24,570	37,610	13,040	53
2	Plumbers and Pipefitters	8,960	13,380	4,420	49
3	Carpenters	21,670	32,450	10,780	49
4	Waiters	72,950	106,960	34,010	47
5	Helpers, Trades	27,540	40,320	12,780	46
6	Electrical, Electronic Technicians	13,230	19,360	6,130	46
7	Bartenders	11,240	16,440	5,200	46
8	Waiters' Assistants	12,890	18,820	5,930	46
9	Butchers and/or Meat Cutters	11,480	16,610	5,130	45
10	Cooks, Except Private	33,390	47,430	14,040	42
11	Electricians	14,370	20,470	6,100	42
12	Stock Handlers	31,110	43,840	15,730	41
13	Cashiers	57,990	81,310	23,320	40
14	Excavating, Grading Machine Operators	14,240	19,890	5,650	40
15	Bank Tellers	15,030	20,770	5,740	38
16	Buyers and Purchasing Agents	11,590	15,950	4,360	38
17	Counter Clerks, Except Food	13,880	19,060	5,180	37
18	Packers, Wrappers, Except Meat Products	24,460	33,530	9,070	37
19	Stock Clerks, Storekeepers	26,520	36,290	9,770	37
20	Store Managers	35,140	47,740	12,600	36

* The most detailed occupational level contains many occupations that have low base year employment, are too specific to be of general interest, or are residual categories. Therefore, occupations compared are at the next higher level except when that level is itself a residual category (NEC, Other, or All Other). In that case, the most detailed level is used. To be included, an occupation must have a 1976 employment greater than 10,000 and percent change greater than 36 percent.

Source: Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Employment Security, Bureau of Research and Analysis.

Most occupations in this division can expect moderate to high rates of increase. Significant occupations with very high growth projections include: cement and concrete finishers (54 percent), plumbers and pipefitters (49 percent), carpenters (50 percent), sheet metal workers and tinsmiths (46 percent), and airconditioning, heating, and refrigerator mechanics (46 percent).

Operatives: Employment in this division usually requires training or other preparation lasting from 30 days to two years. With 402,130 workers, this division should comprise almost 11 percent of the 1982 employment, and almost half will be employed in the manufacturing industry.

Operatives employment is divided among operatives, except transportation (57 percent), transportation equipment operatives (31 percent), and all other semiskilled workers (12 percent).

In the operatives, except transportation subcategory, 42 percent should be in the other operatives, except transportation group, which includes such occupations as assemblers, garage workers, meat cutters, sewers and stitchers, etc. In the transportation equipment operatives subcategory, 49 percent will be truck drivers.

There is diversity among the growth rates in this division. Sectors with large percentage increases over the six-year period include assemblers (53 percent), welders and flame cutters (45 percent), semiskilled packing and inspecting operators (37 percent), packers, wrappers, except meat products (37 percent), truck drivers (36 percent), and delivery and route workers (35 percent). The only occupations with forecasted low growth are garage workers and gas station attendants (11 percent) and bus drivers (18 percent).

Service Workers: The service workers division ranks second in its share of Florida workers. By 1982, this division should have approximately 664,280 workers or almost 18 percent of Florida jobs. In this category, food service workers comprises the largest group with 48 percent of the employment. Almost one in every three food service workers will be in the waiters or waitresses occupation, while 15 percent will be cooks, except private. One in every five service workers should be found in the janitors and sextons occupation.

Overall, this division will experience a 37 percent increase over the 1976-1982 period. Service occupations with anticipated high growth rates include: waiters (47 percent), bartenders (46 percent), waiters' assistants (46 percent), butchers and/or meat cutters (45 percent), cooks, except private (42 percent), and guards (36 percent). Three occupations show low growth: hairdressers and cosmetologists; firefighters; and police and detectives, all with 17 percent growth rates.

Clerical Workers: Clerical workers remains the largest occupational division, claiming one in every five Florida jobs in 1982. An increase of 192,250 jobs for a 32 percent increase is anticipated for the 1976-1982 period.

One of every five clerical workers is expected to be either a secretary or a typist. Almost 74 percent of the total clerical employment is expected to be in other clerical workers, a huge segment encompassing such occupations as bookkeepers, cashiers, bank tellers, stock clerks, mail carriers, telephone operators, etc.

Clerical occupations with high projected 1982 employment include:

Occupation	1982 Employment
Secretaries	116,950
Cashiers	81,310
Bookkeepers	72,730
Typists	47,110
Stock Clerks, Storekeepers	36,290
Receptionists	31,080
Shipping, Receiving Clerks	26,280

The "all other" categories are not considered specific occupations and, therefore, are not included in the above comparison. Growth rates for clerical workers are diverse and range from 40 percent for cashiers and 38 percent for bank tellers to 13 percent for mail carriers.

Crafts and Kindred Workers: Jobs in this division usually require an apprenticeship or extensive training period of at least two years. The crafts and kindred workers category is expected to contain over 11 percent of the 1982 jobs, with about 48 percent concentrated in the construction and manufacturing industries. Construction craft workers should claim 29 percent of this category; mechanics, repairers, and installers should comprise 25 percent.

Crafts occupations with high projected 1982 employment include:

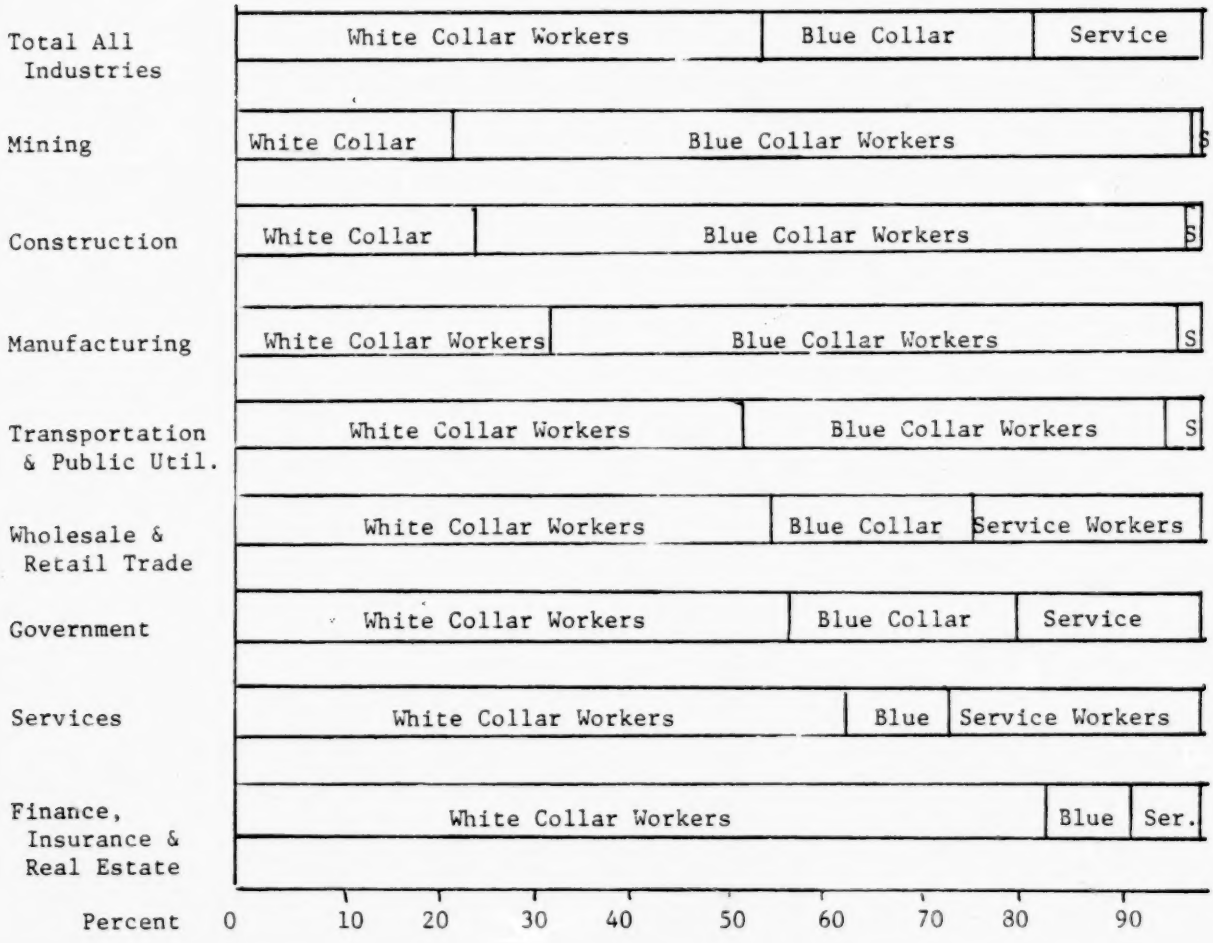
Occupation	1982 Employment
Blue Collar Worker Supervisors	43,120
Automotive Mechanics	35,620
Maintenance Repairers, General Utility	32,430
Carpenters	32,450
Electricians	20,470
Excavating, Grading Machine Operators	19,890

Residual categories are not considered specific occupations and, therefore, are not included in the above comparison.

Laborers, Except Farm: Jobs in this division require less than 30 days of training. Nonfarm laborers is expected to remain the smallest division claiming under seven percent of the 1982 workers. Of every five laborers, one should be employed in the trade industry, one in the construction industry and one in the manufacturing industry. Significant occupations are: trades helpers (16 percent); stock clerks, sales floor (14 percent); and gardeners and groundskeepers, (9 percent).

Overall, there should be a 36 percent growth rate for this division. Occupations with high growth rates include trades helpers (46 percent) and stock clerks, sales floor (42 percent). Low growth rates are forecast for highway maintenance workers (16 percent) and garbage collectors (19 percent).

Figure 4
Percent Distribution
of Projected 1982 Employment
by Category of Worker
Florida



Source: Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Employment Security, Bureau of Research and Analysis.

Figure 5
Percent Distribution of Category of Worker
by Industry
1982 Projections
Florida

Source: Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Employment Security, Bureau of Research and Analysis.

Job Openings

Job openings result when new positions are established by industrial growth (expansion) or when existing positions are vacated because of death, retirement, or separation from the labor force of incumbent employees (replacement). Vacancies created by promotion or transfer are not considered job openings since overall there is no net change in job availability. Thus, total employment requirements for the future equal the sum of expansion needs and replacement needs.

Overall, expansion should account for 58 percent of the annual average job openings in Florida. The remaining 42 percent of the openings will be due to replacement. The higher needs expected for expansion than for replacement for blue-collar workers is a reflection of the growth expected in the construction and manufacturing industries. Figure 6 illustrates the estimated number of annual average job opportunities for Florida over the six-year period and gives a visual comparison between expansion and replacement needs. The number of openings can be expected to fluctuate from year to year.

Total annual average job openings number over 268,000. Of every five job openings, one should be in the clerical workers division and one in the service workers division. Table 17 lists the 20 occupations expected to have the largest number of annual job openings. Thirteen of the occupations listed are in two categories: clerical workers and service workers.

The professional, technical and kindred workers category ranks third with more than 38,000 job opportunities, 59 percent due to growth. Of the more than 27,000 workers needed in the managers, officials, and proprietors segment, 55 percent should be for expansion. Crafts and kindred workers should have nearly 29,000 average annual openings, followed by operatives with almost 26,000. Sales workers is expected to have almost 21,000 annual average openings, nearly half of these in the sales clerk occupation. Nonfarm laborers should have the smallest number of job openings with about 17,000.

Table 17
The Twenty Occupations with the Most Job Openings[1]
1976-1982
Florida

RANK	Occupation	Annual Average Job Openings	Percent of Openings Due to Replacement	Six-Year Growth Rate Percent
1	Janitors and Sextons	12,430	56	34
2	Sales Clerks	10,030	50	31*
3	Waiters	8,600	34	47
4	Secretaries	8,410	43	33*
5	Cashiers	6,650	42	40
6	General Clerks, Office	6,400	43	34
7	Bookkeepers	5,760	45	36
8	Guards	5,010	65	37
9	Cooks, Except Private	3,780	38	42
10	Food Preparation and Service Workers †	3,770	37	51
11	Truck Drivers	3,610	28	36
12	Elementary School Teachers	3,450	50	24*
13	Nurses and Physicians' Assistants	3,280	46	31*
14	Typists	3,150	47	27*
15	Nurses' Aides, Orderlies	3,030	43	33*
16	Assemblers	3,010	28	53
17	Blue Collar Worker Supervisors	2,800	35	34
18	Carpenters	2,660	32	50
19	Stock Handlers	2,610	19	41
20	Stock Clerks, Storekeepers	2,460	34	37

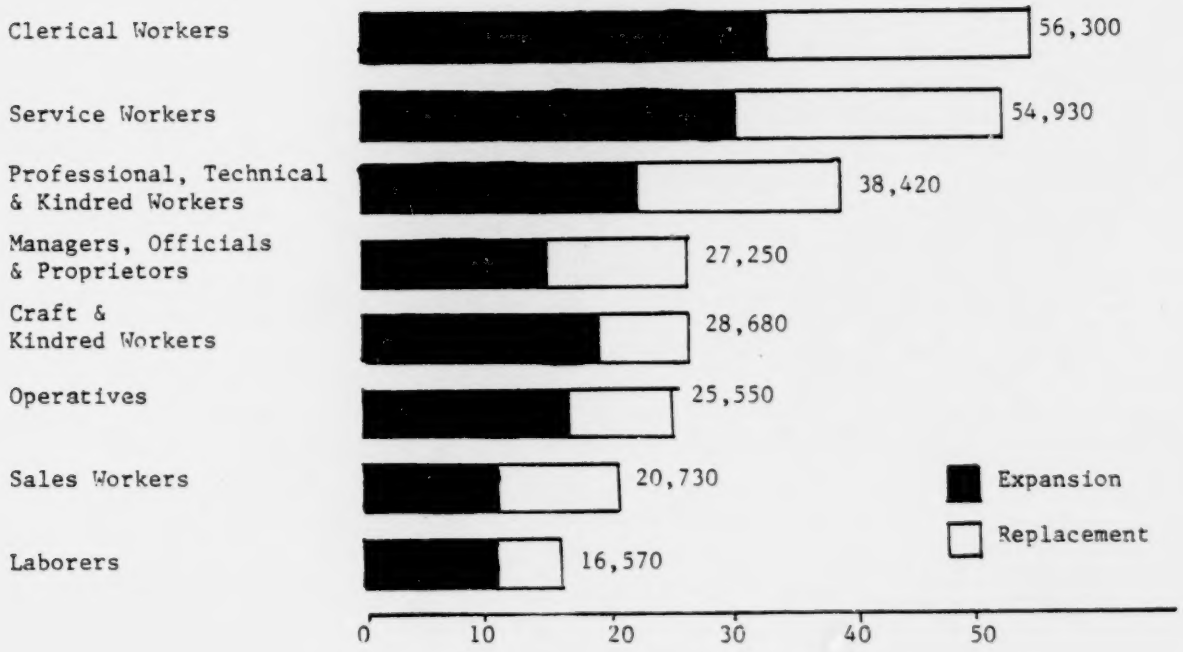
* Growth rate below statewide average for all occupations (34 percent). These occupations are, therefore, of decreasing relative importance in the economy.

[1] The most detailed occupational level contains many occupations that have low base year employment, are too specific to be of general interest, or are residual categories. Therefore, occupations compared are at the next higher level except when that level is itself a residual category (NEC, Other or All Other). In that case, the most detailed level is used.

† Fast Food Restaurants

Source: Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Employment Security, Bureau of Research and Analysis.

Figure 6
Estimated Annual Average Job Openings
1976-1982
Florida



Source: Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Employment Security, Bureau of Research and Analysis.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The labor force consists of the employed (including the underemployed) and the unemployed. Basically, the employed are those persons aged 16 and over working at least one hour for pay or profit or working fifteen hours without pay in a family business or farm during a specified survey week. Those temporarily absent from jobs during the survey week are included in the employed count. The unemployed are those not working but who are available for work and have engaged in one of several specific jobseeking activities during the four-week period prior to and including the survey week. Those awaiting recall to a job or waiting to start a new job within thirty days are included in the unemployed count. The number of unemployed is added to the number of employed to obtain the total labor force figure. The unemployment rate is derived by dividing the number of unemployed by the total labor force.

Recent Trends in Unemployment

From 1974 to 1979, Florida's annual average unemployment rates exceeded the national rates--see Table 18. At least in terms of unemployment, the 1974-1975 recession was more severe for Florida than for the nation as a whole. For both Florida and the nation, the highest yearly unemployment rate for the period was reached in 1975 when Florida's rate hit 10.7 percent compared to the nation's rate of 8.5 percent. The worst single month for the state came in June of that year when the rate reached 11.6 percent, and an estimated 407,000 Floridians were jobless. The effects of the recession are further illustrated in the following table. The percentages of unemployed persons who lost their jobs (through layoffs, etc.) and those who voluntarily left their jobs in both 1976 (when high unemployment was still a problem) and 1979 are compared.

Year	Total Unemployed	Job Losers	Job Leavers
1976	314,000	53%	14%
1979	230,000	35%	19%

The two Florida industries most adversely affected by the recession were construction and durable goods manufacturing. The construction industry had been experiencing a boom in Florida prior to 1974. Unfortunately, an unusually large proportion of this construction activity was being devoted to building speculative multi-family units in central and south Florida. It became apparent that far too many of these units had been built, given the demand for such units at that time. When sales of the units slowed, builders were caught with big inventories; they abruptly stopped construction and laid off workers. The recession resulted in the loss of 109,400 construction jobs in the state from 1974 to 1976--a 40 percent drop! Although the industry has made a substantial recovery from this huge loss, the number of construction jobs remains below the prerecession peak.

Table 18
Unemployment and Unemployment Rates
Annual Averages, 1975-1980
U.S. and Florida

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
United States	7,830,000 (8.5)	7,288,000 (7.7)	6,855,000 (7.0)	6,047,000 (6.0)	5,963,000 (5.8)	7,488,000 (7.1)
Florida	364,000 (10.7)	311,000 (9.0)	289,000 (8.2)	246,000 (6.6)	230,000 (6.0)	234,000 (6.0)

Sources: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, January 1981.

Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Employment Security, Bureau of Research and Analysis.

The job losses in durable goods manufacturing were not as large as those in construction. Nevertheless, they were sizable. Employment in this category fell by 41,000 jobs from December 1973 to April 1975, a 20 percent decline.

Despite the pattern of recovery that firmly established itself in the national economy during 1975, Florida continued to exhibit depressed economic activity. Many indicators either turned upward or stabilized by year-end, but the depressed construction industry prevented the overall recovery from gaining much momentum until early 1976. The tourism industry, recovering from gasoline shortages in 1974, increased during 1975. This contributed to the economic turnaround in late 1975.

Florida's recovery surged in 1976, mirroring the national recovery that occurred in 1975. However, total recovery from the worst post-war recession for both the nation and Florida remained sluggish. Fuel prices remained higher than the cheap, prerecession levels. Businesses were hesitant to expand or reinvest profits. The pace of economic expansion was very uneven. Some areas of the economy in Florida have yet to return to prerecession levels, especially construction employment.

Unemployment in Florida continued to decrease through 1979. During that year, Florida's unemployment rate averaged 6.0 percent, slightly above the nationwide average rate of 5.8 percent. The 1979 Florida rate was six-tenths of a point below that of 1978 and was the lowest annual average rate since 1973. In comparison with the unemployment rates for other states, Florida's 1979 rate was the twentieth highest in the nation. Alaska recorded the highest rate (9.2 percent) while Wyoming recorded the lowest (2.8 percent).

Throughout 1980, Florida maintained a 6.0 percent jobless rate while the national rate rose to 7.1 percent--causing Florida's annual average unemployment rate to drop below the nation's for the first time since 1974. Florida's unemployment rate in 1980 was the 34th highest of the 50 states. State rates ranged from a high of 12.6 percent in Michigan to 3.9 percent in Wyoming. Rates in the eight southeastern states varied from 8.8 percent in Alabama to 6.0 percent in Florida. Only 16 other states in the nation had unemployment rates of 6.0 percent or below in 1980. Unemployment rates increased significantly in 32 states due to cutbacks in automobile-related and other durable goods manufacturing employment, and to mining and construction employment declines. It is expected that Florida's annual average unemployment rate will rise to 6.5 percent in 1982.

The overall unemployment rate presents only a general picture of the severity of joblessness. The latest available data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that in 1979 unemployment was not evenly distributed among the various occupational divisions. Of the total number of unemployed persons in 1979, 52 percent were in the white-collar division, and nearly one-third of these were clerical workers. Unemployment among blue-collar workers claimed 30 percent of the total, while unemployment in the service workers division and in the farm workers division claimed 15 percent and three percent, respectively. Those categories whose average unemployment rates exceeded the average rate for all occupational groups were: nonfarm laborers (10.2 percent); operatives, except transport (7.9 percent); service workers (7.9 percent); and farm workers (7.4 percent).

Characteristics of the Unemployed

During 1980, unemployment rates in Florida varied more by race and age than by sex. The jobless rate for nonwhites was ten percent, nearly twice the rate of 5.1 percent posted for whites. Of those Hispanics in the labor force, unemployment averaged 7.1 percent, the lowest of those states with substantial Hispanic populations. Nationally, the unemployment rate for Hispanics averaged 10.1 percent. Florida's Hispanic community is largely comprised of persons of Cuban descent, while Hispanics in most other states are more likely to be of Mexican or Puerto Rican heritage. Overall, persons of Cuban descent have been absorbed into Florida's labor force more throughly than have Hispanics in other parts of the country.

The following information on the detailed demographic characteristics of Florida's unemployed is based on March 1980 Current Population Survey estimates discussed in the section entitled "Labor Force Characteristics and Trends".

In Florida, unemployment among blacks is particularly high among women, who comprised 60.3 percent of the total black unemployment in March 1980. More than a third (37.9 percent) of all unemployed blacks were between the ages of 16 and 21. For those black teenagers in this age group, the jobless rate was a staggering 41.7 percent.

Among Hispanics, unemployment was considerably higher among women, as nearly 62 percent of Florida's unemployed Hispanics in March 1980 were female. One factor is that Hispanics in Florida are concentrated in Dade County (Miami SMSA); a large number of these women are employed in the area's apparel manufacturing firms, which may be more prone to layoffs than nonmanufacturing industries. Education (or the lack of it) also accounted for unemployment among Hispanics. Two-thirds of the Hispanics unemployed in Florida had less than 12 years of schooling.

Total unemployment in Florida was nearly equally divided between males (50.7 percent) and females (49.3 percent). However, females comprised 56.9 percent of persons unemployed ten weeks or more. Unemployed women were more likely to be at or below the poverty level than were their male counterparts (27.0 percent and 18.4 percent, respectively). Ten percent of the jobless females were single parents.

Compared to national averages, unemployment rates for various groups in Florida were generally lower. The rate for adult men stood at 4.3 percent, compared to 5.9 percent nationwide. Florida women 20 years and older had an unemployment rate of 5.5 percent, while the U.S. rate for that group was 6.3 percent. Teenage (16-19 years) unemployment rates stood at 18.1 percent in Florida and 17.7 percent in the nation.

Although unemployment averaged 234,100 in Florida in 1980, there were many more individuals unemployed at one time or another during the year. For example, there were 829,354 persons registered with Florida State Employment Service (FSES) offices between October 1, 1980, and March 31, 1981. Of these, 475,503 were unemployed. Table 19 provides a demographic analysis of these applicants. Males outnumbered females (53.9 percent versus 46.1 percent). The racial/ethnic breakout of the unemployed applicants is as follows:

White (non-Hispanic)	57.6 percent
Black (non-Hispanic)	26.8
Hispanic	14.9
American Indian	0.1
Asian and Pacific Islander	0.5

Of the total number of FSES applicants (both employed and unemployed) during this period, only 1.8 percent were employed part-time. Young people 16 to 21 years old made up more than one-fifth of the total applicants. Handicapped applicants totaled 27,071, or 3.3 percent of the total.

Economically disadvantaged applicants (see section entitled "Characteristic and Employment Difficulties of the Economically Disadvantaged") numbered 113,453 (13.7 percent of the total). Of these, 91.6 percent were unemployed when they registered with the FSES. The disadvantaged applicants were most likely to be female (59.4 percent) and black, non-Hispanic (45.9 percent).

Veteran applicants made up 12.3 percent of the total applicants during this six-month period. Nearly nine percent of the veterans were disabled. Vietnam-era veterans comprised 38.3 percent of the veteran total.

FSES applicants are assigned occupational codes from the Dictionary of Occupational Titles. Of those applicants who were registered between October 1980 and March 1981, the largest percentage were coded in clerical and sales occupations (28.1 percent), followed by service occupations (20.5 percent) and structural work (14.7 percent). A breakout of applicants as of March 1981 by characteristics is provided in Table 20. (These characteristics are available on a monthly basis). More than 40 percent of the female applicants were coded in clerical and sales occupations; females were underrepresented in the structural work (construction) and machine trades classes. Veteran applicants, who are almost all male, were concentrated in the structural work segment (25.5 percent); only 15.0 percent were classified as being qualified for clerical and sales occupations. Nearly one-fifth of all veteran applicants were coded in the professional, technical and managerial group.

Minority applicants were concentrated in the service occupations (32.5 percent). Those applicants considered to be economically disadvantaged were even more likely to have been coded in service occupations (42.0 percent). Service occupations for the most part tend to be lower-paying, are less prestigious, and are more likely to be affected by cyclical and seasonal fluctuations in the economy.

Table 19: ANALYSIS OF APPLICANT POPULATION AS OF MARCH 31,1981

12 FLORIDA
COUNTY: TOTAL ALL COUNTIES

ALL APPLICANTS

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Bureau of Research & Analysis.

CATEGORY	TOTAL APPLICANTS: TOTAL	UNEMPLOYED	EMPLOYED PRT/TME	YOUTH 16-21	HANDICP	PUBLIC ASSIST	DISADVANTAGED APPLICANTS: TOTAL	UNEMPLOYED	EMPLOYED PRT/TME	EMPLOYED FUL/TME	YOUTH 16-21	VETERAN APPLICANTS: TOTAL	DISABLD	VIETNAM
AGE/SEX,TOTAL	829,043	475,318	15,153	189,255	27,071	30,455	113,453	103,960	3,693	3,711	29,280	101,927	8,914	39,645
MALE,TOTAL	445,055	256,216	6,369	98,991	19,111	3,304	46,005	42,993	1,072	1,146	12,612	97,027	8,623	38,316
14-15	2,320	605	17	0	21	32	345	334	7	3	0	4	0	2
16-17	14,248	7,335	253	14,248	89	811	3,000	2,849	83	40	3,000	30	2	2
18	17,479	10,940	347	17,479	144	269	2,542	2,390	66	46	2,542	188	6	10
19	21,622	11,904	354	21,622	215	185	2,511	2,340	80	49	2,511	570	21	16
20-21	43,642	24,481	540	43,642	667	531	4,559	4,261	92	90	4,559	3,573	135	105
22-24	64,022	35,132	956	0	1,384	281	6,131	5,707	138	157	0	11,923	454	2,856
25-44	202,930	119,820	2,865	0	9,205	1,002	20,532	19,227	448	531	0	51,750	4,367	32,335
45-54	41,437	25,041	592	0	3,148	261	4,809	3,771	91	140	0	14,699	1,530	2,421
55-64	27,403	15,025	334	0	3,278	117	1,527	1,760	56	75	0	12,357	1,798	492
65/OVER	9,934	4,333	105	0	960	15	389	354	11	15	0	1,933	310	77
FEMALE,TOTAL	383,593	219,102	8,784	92,264	7,960	27,551	67,448	60,967	2,621	2,565	16,668	4,900	291	1,333
14-15	2,103	462	4	0	21	58	286	272	2	9	0	0	0	0
16-17	13,340	6,930	292	13,340	83	1,110	3,073	2,946	70	33	3,073	9	0	1
18	17,297	10,665	443	17,297	101	915	3,405	3,229	87	47	3,405	36	3	3
19	21,740	12,062	456	21,740	126	933	3,664	3,399	92	92	3,664	123	6	5
20-21	39,887	21,982	829	39,887	284	1,862	6,526	5,980	198	195	6,526	393	14	9
22-24	50,178	27,411	1,097	0	492	2,826	7,775	7,087	233	293	0	1,028	33	144
25-44	180,229	93,970	3,778	0	3,768	16,393	32,744	29,131	1,401	1,565	0	2,422	149	1,114
45-54	44,649	26,628	1,148	0	1,536	2,708	6,809	6,074	370	238	0	380	37	41
55-64	20,513	10,348	608	0	1,249	667	2,820	2,548	154	73	0	479	47	15
65/OVER	6,057	2,644	69	0	300	79	346	301	14	20	0	30	2	1
RACE/SEX,TOTAL	829,356	475,503	15,157	189,255	27,077	30,860	113,496	104,002	3,694	3,712	29,280	101,945	8,914	39,654
MALE,TOTAL	445,229	256,320	6,371	98,991	19,114	3,305	46,028	43,017	1,072	1,146	12,612	97,043	8,623	38,321
WHITE	269,970	148,511	4,387	50,281	15,479	998	18,720	17,310	556	423	4,645	78,483	7,100	30,596
BLACK	108,847	60,981	1,656	30,485	2,933	1,608	16,405	15,232	373	479	6,207	15,509	1,259	6,477
HISPANIC	61,080	43,150	541	9,280	592	540	10,378	9,991	129	230	1,634	2,585	212	1,002
AMER/INDIAN	607	326	10	120	38	4	66	60	4	0	17	146	20	72
ASIAN/PACIFIC	2,216	1,368	50	419	34	132	322	300	7	8	79	180	21	102
INA	2,491	1,984	21	400	33	25	137	124	3	6	30	140	11	72
FEMALE,TOTAL	384,130	219,183	8,786	92,264	7,963	27,561	67,468	60,985	2,622	2,566	16,668	4,902	291	1,333
WHITE	222,551	123,462	4,869	50,410	5,474	6,055	23,156	20,992	934	810	5,869	3,857	226	1,028
BLACK	116,007	65,747	3,376	34,487	2,069	17,401	35,655	31,803	1,487	1,557	9,499	888	53	262
HISPANIC	41,649	27,454	575	6,604	372	3,290	8,171	7,742	189	188	1,200	121	10	35
AMER/INDIAN	434	222	9	100	20	24	81	75	2	2	16	14	0	3
ASIAN/PACIFIC	1,833	1,057	36	266	16	140	270	250	7	5	47	10	0	2
INA	1,656	1,241	21	391	12	51	135	123	3	4	37	12	2	3

Table 20
Occupational Distributio
to Florida State Employmen
by Selected Demographic
October 1980-March
Florida

(Percent Distrib

	Total Registered Applicants Active Anytime This FY	Female	Veteran
All Occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, Technical and Managerial	12.1	9.7	19.7
Clerical and Sales	28.1	40.4	15.0
Services	20.5	32.0	10.9
Farming, Fishing and Forestry	2.8	1.5	1.7
Processing	1.2	1.4	0.9
Machine Trades	4.8	1.6	8.5
Bench Work	5.4	8.9	2.5
Structural Work	14.7	1.2	25.5
Miscellaneous	10.3	3.3	15.2

Note: Includes applicants given entry-level codes. Items may n

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting Systems (ESARS)
Security, Division of Employment Security, Bureau of Re

n of Applicants
t Service Offices
Characteristics
h 1981

ution)

Active File As of 3-31-81			
Under 22 Years of Age	45 Years and Older	Minority	Economically Disadvantaged
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3.1	15.5	6.5	5.2
32.2	25.5	21.5	25.3
27.9	22.2	32.5	42.0
3.6	2.2	2.9	3.0
0.9	1.5	1.8	1.6
3.8	4.6	3.6	2.6
3.0	9.7	8.5	5.2
14.8	11.2	10.3	7.4
10.7	7.6	12.4	7.7

ot add to totals because of rounding.

, Table 96, Department of Labor and Employment
search and Analysis.

Another source of information on unemployment in Florida is the files of the state's Unemployment Compensation (UC) program. The source for Tables 21 and 22 was the benefit payment work records of beneficiaries under the Florida UC program. Each month, the week containing the 12th was designated as the reference week. Benefit payment work records were edited for a three-week period following the reference week so as to count the late filers. These tables present characteristics of Florida's UC continued claimants. Data for each month were summed, then divided by three to yield a quarterly average.

These benefit payment work records include disbursements not only under the regular Unemployment Compensation (UC) program but also under related programs such as Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen/women (UCX), Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA), and Transitional Period (TP) Assistance. In addition, the file includes payments under all extended benefits programs which may be in effect during the reference week.

The work records include both intrastate claims and interstate liable claims. The following tables include only intrastate claims, because interstate liable payments are made to persons who are no longer living in the state, and thus are not counted as being unemployed here. On the other hand, an important deficiency in the work record is the lack of data on interstate agent claimants. These persons are counted in the official unemployment estimates since they are current Florida residents. However, since their UC payments are made from other states' funds (i.e., the state in which a claimant was formerly employed), information on these individuals does not appear in Florida's records.

The number of continued claimants for unemployment compensation varies significantly from quarter to quarter. In 1980, the average number of claimants in Florida ranged from a low of 36,741 in the first quarter to a high of 64,785 in the third quarter. The Florida economy is heavily dependent on tourism and agriculture, and employment levels vary significantly depending on the season. For example, in the first quarter of 1980 when agriculture was at its peak, there was only an average of 643 claimants in the farming, forestry, and fishing industry. In the third quarter, when the agriculture season was over, this figure skyrocketed to 9,145. The number of claimants last employed in manufacturing also differed substantially between the first and the third quarters, rising from 7,922 in the first quarter to 16,840 in the third quarter.

The tourism-related trade and services industries also followed the same pattern, with the number of claimants being lowest in the first quarter and highest in the third quarter. Areas in north Florida start their tourist season in March as northerners and vacationing college students flock to the beaches. The north Florida tourist season generally peaks in June or July before tailing off in September. During the season, additional employees are hired by tourist-related businesses; at the close of the season many are laid off. This results in an increase in the number of claimants.

Table 21
Florida Unemployment Compensation Program
Characteristics of Continued Claimants
1980 Quarterly Averages

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Race/Sex/Ethnic Group /1				
All Races	36,741	44,288	64,785	57,799
Male	18,879	23,023	31,454	28,968
Female	16,847	20,905	32,980	28,629
White (non-Hispanic)	23,807	29,088	38,135	34,316
Male	13,236	15,878	18,064	17,063
Female	10,569	13,208	20,071	17,253
Black (non-Hispanic)	6,044	7,448	15,875	13,131
Male	3,292	4,169	8,989	7,602
Female	2,751	3,278	6,883	5,527
Hispanic	5,006	6,808	9,747	9,579
Male	1,870	2,663	4,034	4,010
Female	3,134	4,144	5,712	5,568
Duration				
Average Duration (Weeks Paid)	10.1	9.1	9.0	9.9
Unemployed over 15 weeks	10,156	9,786	12,091	13,814

/1 Demographic subgroups may not add to totals since claimants for whom race/sex/ethnic group data are not available are included only in totals.

Source: Benefit Payment Work Record, Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Employment Security, Bureau of Research and Analysis.

In south Florida, however, the tourism season starts after the summer months. Employment in July is usually at a low point, then increases steadily through the fall and winter months, peaking in March. Many northerners come to south Florida during the winter months in order to escape the cold weather.

In central Florida, there are generally two peaks in the tourism season. One is in the early summer after schools close, when many families take their summer vacations and visit area attractions. Another peak occurs in December during the holiday season.

Overall, the demographic characteristics of continued claimants do not vary much from quarter to quarter. The number of claimants is fairly evenly distributed between males and females. Slightly less than two-thirds of the claimants are white (non-Hispanic), while blacks (non-Hispanic) and Hispanics are close in number and make up the other one-third. There are a few significant seasonal differences in the composition of these claimants. During the first two quarters of 1980, blacks comprised 16.7 percent of the total number of claimants. However, during the third and fourth quarters, the percentage shot up to 23.7 percent. The reason for this is that there is a comparatively large proportion of black farm workers. The farm workers category experienced a massive increase in claimants in the third quarter due to the end of the agricultural season. There were more blacks than whites among the claimants last employed in the farming, forestry, and fishing industry during the second half of 1980.

In the third quarter, when total claimants in Florida were highest in number, Hispanics made up only 15.0 percent of the total. However, of the total number of manufacturing claimants, Hispanics made up 29.4 percent and accounted for a whopping 77.8 percent of the total number of claimants whose previous jobs were in the apparel manufacturing industry. Florida's apparel and textile manufacturing firms are concentrated in Dade County, where the majority of the state's Hispanic population resides.

Not all areas in Florida experienced a substantial increase in the number of claimants during the third quarter of 1980. Only the largely agricultural and tourism-oriented areas suffered greatly. Statewide, the number of claimants increased 20.5 percent from the first quarter to the second quarter, 46.3 percent from the second to the third, then decreased 10.8 percent from the third quarter to the fourth quarter. However, north Florida (Planning Districts 1, 2, 3, and 4), where employment in agriculture and tourism is not large, decreased its claimant total by 5.6 percent between the first and second quarters, then increased by only 21.0 percent in the third quarter (less than half the statewide increase). The total increased an additional 9.7 percent in the fourth quarter. The difference in the two trends is more apparent when comparing the first and third quarters. The number of claimants in Florida was a substantial 76.3 percent higher in the third quarter than it was in the first. In north Florida, however, the third quarter figure was only 14.3 percent higher than in the first quarter. In the central and southern parts of the state, where agriculture and tourism play a larger role in the economy, total claimants nearly doubled in number from the first quarter to the third quarter. In areas where citrus is the main crop, agricultural claims in the third quarter were as much as 30 times higher than in the first quarter.

Table 22
Florida Unemployment Compensation Program
Industry of Former Employment of Continued Claimants
1980 Quarterly Averages

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
TOTAL	36,741	44,288	64,785	57,799
Farming, Forestry and Fishing	643	1,777	9,145	4,880
Mining	58	57	73	71
Construction	3,945	4,746	5,427	4,802
Manufacturing	7,922	11,972	16,840	12,430
Transportation and Public Utilities	1,342	1,415	1,915	1,748
Wholesale Trade	2,343	2,759	3,690	3,095
Retail Trade	6,465	7,404	9,298	8,071
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1,995	2,289	2,619	2,365
Services	6,816	7,595	10,308	8,880
Nonclassified (or no report)	2,076	1,801	2,182	8,411
Government	3,136	2,472	3,260	3,046
Federal	417	313	409	510
State	384	308	435	363
Local	2,335	1,851	2,416	2,173

Source: Benefit Payment Work Record, Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Employment Security, Bureau of Research and Analysis.

1982 Projections

A 6.5 percent unemployment rate is projected for Florida in 1982. This rate is based on estimates of 3,866,000 persons being employed and 269,000 persons being unemployed (see Table 11).

The unemployment rate will be approximately 6.0 percent for males compared to 7.2 percent for females. The unemployment rate for the nonwhite population will be nearly double that for whites, 10.8 percent compared with 5.6 percent. Florida's Hispanics have the lowest unemployment rate of any state in the nation; in 1982, this rate is expected to be around 7.9 percent. The unemployment rate among teenagers has always been high, evidenced by the 18.8 percent projected rate for 1982.

CHARACTERISTICS AND EMPLOYMENT DIFFICULTIES OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

One portion of the population that is of particular interest to employment and training planners is the economically disadvantaged. Eligibility for most programs under CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) is limited to those persons who are economically disadvantaged or whose family income is beneath lower living standard income levels established by the Office of Management and Budget.

To be considered economically disadvantaged, a person must be:

1. A member of a family receiving public assistance, or eligible to receive public assistance; or

2. A member of a family whose annualized income during the previous six months was such that:

   a. The family would have qualified for public assistance, if they had applied for such assistance;

   b. It did not exceed the poverty level; or

   c. It did not exceed 70 percent of the lower living standard income level; or

3. A foster child on whose behalf state or local government payments were made; or

4. Where such status presents significant barriers to employment:

   a. A client of a sheltered workshop;

   b. A handicapped individual;

   c. A person residing in an institution or facility providing 24-hour support, such as a prison, a hospital or community care facility; or

   d. A regular outpatient of a mental institution, rehabilitation facility or similar institution.

   (Any person, unless otherwise demonstrated, who is claimed as a dependent on a personal income tax return is presumed to be a family member, with the exception of persons eligible for assistance under the Older Americans Act or a handicapped person 16 years or older.)

As of March 11, 1981, the income criteria were as follows for areas in Florida:

Size of Family Unit	Poverty Level		70% Lower Living Standard Income Level	
	Nonfarm Family	Farm Family	Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan
1	$ 4,310	$ 3,680	$ 3,010	$ 2,820
2	5,690	4,850	4,940	4,620
3	7,070	6,020	6,780	6,340
4	8,450	7,190	8,370	7,830
5	9,830	8,360	9,880	9,240
6	11,210	9,530	11,550	10,810

Note: For families larger than six (6) persons, an amount equal to the difference between 6 and 5 person eligibility income levels should be added to the six (6) person eligibility income level for each additional family member.

As discussed earlier in this report, the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations (University of Michigan and Wayne State University), working in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, prepared estimates of persons eligible for CETA programs in Florida. These estimates were based on data from the March 1980 Current Population Survey conducted by the United States Census Bureau. According to these estimates, there were 1,290,000 persons 16 years of age and older in Florida who were economically disadvantaged (in March 1980). This represents 18.7 percent of the state's civilian noninstitutional adult population, which was estimated at 6,896,000.

More than one-third of the disadvantaged (35.6 percent) were black, while 63.3 percent were white. Hispanics accounted for 11.1 percent of the total disadvantaged adult population. Females were more likely to be disadvantaged and outnumbered males by 264,000.

According to the survey, 58.0 percent of the economically disadvantaged had less than 12 years of schooling. Another 27.3 percent had only a high school diploma; only 14.7 percent had completed more than 12 years of school. On the other hand, 29.7 percent of the total adult population had more than 12 years of school.

Of the estimated 6,896,000 persons in the civilian adult population, 427,000 (6.2 percent) were single parents. Among the economically disadvantaged, the proportion who were single parents was more than twice as high (13.7 percent). For black disadvantaged persons, the level is even higher--23.5 percent.

Economically disadvantaged persons seeking work face difficulties largely unknown to their more affluent competitors in the job market. A lack of adequate transportation may make it difficult or impossible to reach Employment Service offices or potential employers. Public transportation is often not available in all areas where it is needed. The lack of telephones further isolates many from job contacts.

Large families among the disadvantaged cause other dilemmas: more people to feed, more income needed, and an even greater need for an adult to remain at home to care for the children. Thus, the lack of adequate and affordable child care facilities has an especially adverse effect on these families. Disadvantaged women often cannot seek work or, after obtaining employment, cannot remain on the job due to child care responsibilities. Even when day-care services are available, a family often cannot afford to pay for them.

While the local health departments provide low-cost immunizations, health tests and other services, medical needs can be a barrier to employment. Persons with serious medical or dental problems may have a hard time obtaining and paying for treatments, and will often put off seeking a doctor until the situation reaches a serious state. Fewer than one-fourth of those people whose income is below the poverty level are eligible for Medicaid.

Poor housing continues to be yet another problem for the disadvantaged. High interest rates and increasing construction costs make the prospects bleak for home ownership by low income families. The lack of affordable and decent rental units in many areas compounds housing difficulties.

Coupled with the problem of poor housing is the ever-increasing cost of living. As electricity becomes costlier, more families must seek financial help, reduce electricity use to levels which may endanger health, or do without electricity altogether. People with low income do not have the money to invest in water heater timers, insulation, and solar energy devices which would conserve energy. (Energy costs especially affect older retirees on fixed incomes, who may suffer health problems if they cannot afford escalating heating and cooling costs.) Inadequate housing, scarce and often costly child care, and poor transportation--all of these are barriers to employment for the economically disadvantaged.

The economically disadvantaged also face sociological barriers to employment. These may include "typecasting" people into certain menial occupations, no matter what they may actually be able to do. Racial discriminaton, prevalent in prior decades, has been lessened to a great extent through legislation and community awareness. Discrimination, however, may still be covertly practiced by some employers, which could result in the disadvantaged having a harder time getting jobs, or being paid lower wages than their non-disadvantaged counterparts.

When the disadvantaged are able to obtain employment, it is often in jobs which pay only the minimum wage. Inadequate education, lack of marketable skills and lack of valuable work experience severely limit employment possibilities. Most disadvantaged people who do work become lost in low-level, "dead-end" jobs. When employment-related expenses (such as taxes, transportation, child care, and clothing) are deducted from their paychecks, these people often fare better by not working and by receiving various types of public assistance.

ESTIMATE OF NEEDS FOR EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES

An estimate of needs for employment and training services must be drawn from a variety of sources. In the absence of a current census to provide work status and income level information, a determination of employment and training needs is based on data available from agencies presently serving the economically disadvantaged and the unemployed. Typical sources include the number of persons receiving food stamps and Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) benefits. Also, special interest groups, as a percentage of total active Florida State Employment Service applicants, are identified. Groups in need of employment and training services include lower-income whites and blacks, food stamp recipients and welfare recipients. Handicapped individuals, veterans and older workers also comprise segments which may require job program attention.

Direct Assistance and Food Stamp Recipients

A monthly average of 88,124 families in Florida received Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) benefits during Fiscal Year 1980 (July 1, 1979 through June 30, 1980). There were 243,993 persons in these families, including 175,619 children (see Table 23). It is interesting to note how the average family size dropped steadily from 1976 to 1980.

Table 23
Direct Assistance and Food Stamp Programs
Monthly Averages, 1976-1980
Florida

Program	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980
Aid to Families with Dependent Children					
Families	78,093	80,037	82,708	80,899	88,124
Children	181,790	177,668	177,557	167,433	175,619
Persons	243,404	240,043	241,492	229,675	243,993
Average Number of Persons Per Family	3.12	3.00	2.92	2.84	2.77
Supplemental Security Income Payments					
Total	$154,382	$158,937	$162,389	$166,610	$167,524
Old Age Assistance	$ 92,391	$ 89,873	$ 87,669	$ 86,358	$ 84,404
Aid to the Blind	$ 2,410	$ 2,482	$ 2,523	$ 2,564	$ 2,589
Aid to the Disabled	$ 59,581	$ 66,582	$ 72,197	$ 77,688	$ 80,531
Food Stamps					
Households	250,127	236,686	227,172	276,534	357,126
Persons	768,502	700,516	645,675	758,645	943,112

Note: Food Stamp data are for the month of June only. The Fiscal Year (FY) begins July 1 and ends June 30. For example, FY 1981 began July 1, 1980, and ended June 30, 1981.

Source: Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, Office of Revenue Management. Annual Statistical Report, various issues. Tallahassee, Florida.

An average of 167,524 persons in Florida received monthly Supplemental Security Income Payments during Fiscal Year 1980. Of these, 84,404 received Old Age Assistance, 2,589 collected Aid to the Blind benefits, and 80,531 persons received Aid to the Disabled benefits. The number receiving Old Age Assistance has been decreasing steadily since 1976. On the other hand, the number of disabled persons receiving benefits has risen steadily over the same period.

A total of 357,126 Florida households received food stamps in June 1980. In these households were 943,112 persons, an average of 2.64 persons per household. The average household size has been decreasing steadily in recent years, a pattern also noticed in AFDC payments. In May 1981, 940,950 Florida residents were in households receiving food stamps, representing approximately one-tenth of the population.

Veterans

Veterans, estimated to number 1,358,000 in Florida as of September 30, 1980, accounted for approximately 14 percent of the state's total population. Over 47 percent of Florida's former military personnel are World War II veterans, more than one-fourth are from the Vietnam era, and another one-fifth are veterans of the Korean conflict.

Table 24
Florida Veteran Population by SMSA

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Veterans September 30, 1980	Total Population April 1, 1980
Bradenton	17,806	145,984
Daytona Beach	34,146	249,434
Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood	131,742	1,005,315
Ft. Myers-Cape Coral	21,355	204,477
Gainesville	20,713	146,534
Jacksonville	133,880	736,334
Lakeland-Winter Haven	43,287	321,874
Melbourne-Titusville-Cocoa	55,120	269,466
Miami	226,432	1,574,285
Orlando	104,444	694,546
Panama City	15,789	97,159
Pensacola	50,398	284,408
Sarasota	23,486	201,731
Tallahassee	22,584	156,846
Tampa-St. Petersburg	223,567	1,552,344
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	69,173	553,306
Statewide Total	1,358,000	9,579,495

Sources: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Divison of Employment Security, Bureau of Research and Analysis.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, Preliminary Estimates.

Using national veteran ratios and Florida's 1980 unemployment rate, the following labor force estimates were made for 25-39 year-old Vietnam-era veterans in Florida.

Table 25
Florida's Vietnam-Era Veteran Population and Labor Force
(Age 25-39)
1980 Annual Averages

Category	Number
Total Vietnam-era Veteran Population	360,500
Vietnam-era Veterans age 25-39	304,400
In Labor Force	293,000
Employed	278,100
Unemployed	14,900
Unemployment Rate	5.1

Note: These estimates do not meet tests of statistical reliability and should be viewed in relative terms rather than absolute values.

Sources: Veterans Administration, Office of the Controller, Reports and Statistics Service, "Veteran Population by Age, State of Residence and Regional Office, By Period of Service," March and September 1980.

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, January 1981.

Because many Vietnam-era veterans have experienced employment difficulties, employment services have targeted this group for special assistance. Florida State Employment Service (FSES) offices are ranked by the federal government on selected services provided to veterans. The services evaluated for Fiscal Year 1980 (October 1, 1979 through September 30, 1980) were: counseling, applicants placed, job development contacts, and inactivated with some service.

Disabled veterans received proportionately more counseling than any other veteran subgroup in Florida. The following table shows that disabled veterans were counseled at about twice the rate of all veterans and Vietnam-era veterans and at about three and one-half times the rate of all new and renewal applicants.

Of the three veteran categories, the placement rate for Vietnam-era veterans was highest at 40.8 percent. This is of special note since it was the highest placement rate for Vietnam-era veterans in the Southeast. The overall veteran placement rate in Florida was significantly greater than the rate for all new and renewal applicants--37.0 percent compared to 29.7 percent.

Disabled veterans had the highest job development rate at 46.0 percent. The overall veteran job development percentage was approximately three times greater than the statewide average.

More than eight of every ten veterans received some type of service from the Florida State Employment Service before being inactivated. This compared with about 6.5 of every ten new and renewal applicants receiving a service from the state employment service.

Of the other categories listed in the following table, CETA placements was the only area for which veteran applicants did not fare as well as all new and renewal applicants in Fiscal Year 1980.

Table 26
Services Provided to Veterans by the Florida State Employment Service
for Fiscal Year 1980

Services Provided to Veterans	Total		Veterans		Vietnam-era Veterans		Disabled Veterans	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
New and Renewal Applications	626,670	100.0	80,115	100.0	31,606	100.0	7,029	100.0
Counseling Services	26,498	4.2	6,102	7.6	2,264	7.2	1,026	14.6
Referred to all Jobs	378,616	60.4	57,737	72.1	24,585	77.8	5,172	73.6
Applicants Placed	185,817	29.7	29,609	37.0	12,910	40.8	2,764	39.3
CETA Placements	26,694	4.3	1,985	2.5	752	2.4	187	2.7
Job Development Contacts	85,740	13.7	31,705	39.6	12,581	39.8	3,233	46.0
Placements from Job Development	26,964	4.3	7,061	8.8	3,063	9.7	867	12.3
Inactivated with Positive or Other Service*	427,269	65.6	71,782	83.2	29,510	86.8	6,767	85.3

* Percentages are computed from total inactivation, while percentages for the other services listed on the table are based on new and renewal applications.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Employment Security, Bureau of Research and Analysis, ESARS tables, 1980.

Handicapped Persons

Data from the 1970 Florida Census indicated that 12.7 percent of Florida's population age 16-64 , excluding inmates of institutions and persons attending school, were disabled or handicapped. Of the 438,571 handicapped persons, 422,697 were disabled for six months or more. Almost 49 percent (213,510) were females. In 1970, 82.9 percent of the disabled persons were white (363,788), 16.8 percent black (73,529) and 0.3 percent were of other races (1,254).

Table 27
Florida's Handicapped Population and Labor Force
(Age 16-64)
1980 Annual Averages

Category	Number (Age 16-64)
Handicapped Population	645,300
In Labor Force	305,200
Employed	271,100
Unemployed	34,100
Unemployment Rate	11.2
Not In Labor Force	340,100
Able to Work	107,300
Unable to Work	232,800

Note: These estimates do not meet tests of statistical reliability and should be viewed in relative terms rather than as absolute values.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population.

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1980 Current Poultion Survey (CPS).

Using 1970 Florida Census employment and unemployment relationships and 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS) unemployment estimates, the statewide unemployment rate for the disabled population aged 16 to 64 in 1980 was estimated to be 11.2 percent. The jobless rate for all 16 to 64 year-olds in 1980 was 6.1 percent. In addition, estimates indicated that approximately eight percent of Florida's labor force under 65 years of age was comprised of handicapped persons.

Table 28
Florida's Handicapped Population Estimates
Age 16-64 by SMSA
1980 Annual Averages

SMSA	Handicapped Population	Percent of Statewide Handicapped
Bradenton	9,700	1.5
Daytona Beach	16,100	2.5
Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood	61,300	9.5
Ft. Myers-Cape Coral	14,200	2.2
Gainesville	7,700	1.2
Jacksonville	52,900	8.2
Lakeland-Winter Haven	20,000	3.1
Melbourne-Titusville-Cocoa	15,500	2.4
Miami	109,700	17.0
Orlando	45,200	7.0
Panama City	8,400	1.3
Pensacola	21,900	3.4
Sarasota	10,300	1.6
Tallahassee	7,700	1.2
Tampa-St. Petersburg	104,000	16.1
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	34,800	5.4
Statewide	645,300	100.0

Note: These estimates do not meet statistical tests of reliability and should be viewed in terms of relative differences rather than as absolute values.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population and 1980 Preliminary Estimates, Census of Population

For Fiscal Year 1980, 3.3 percent of all new and renewal applicants registered with the FSES were handicapped. These handicapped applicants received employment services to a greater degree than the general applicant population. This was especially prevalent in services related to counseling, referrals to supportive services, job development contacts, and placements as a result of job development. There were no categories in which services provided were significantly lower.

Table 29
Services Rendered to Handicapped Applicants
Fiscal Year 1980

	New and Renewal Applicants	Percent of Total	Handicapped Applicants	Percent of Handicapped Applicants
New and Renewal Applicants	626,670	100.0	20,575	100.0
Counseling	26,498	4.2	3,817	18.6
Testing	42,839	6.8	1,263	6.1
Referred to Supportive Services	27,654	4.4	3,363	16.3
Enrollment in Training	3,843	0.6	86	0.4
Job Development Contacts	85,740	13.7	6,222	30.2
Placement Result of Job Development	26,964	4.3	1,635	7.9
Referred to Job	378,616	60.4	13,070	63.5
Placed	185,817	29.7	6,450	31.3
Nonagricultural	175,671	26.4	6,310	30.7
Over 3 Days	170,844	27.3	6,175	30.0
Over 150 Days	142,833	22.8	5,608	27.3
3 Days or Less	8,725	1.4	294	1.4
Agricultural	12,424	2.0	222	1.1
Over 3 Days	12,160	1.9	216	1.0
Over 150 Days	6,944	1.1	157	0.8
3 Days or Less	353	0.1	8	--
CETA	26,587	4.2	685	3.3
Applicants in Active File, End of Period	197,528	31.5	6,884	33.5

Note: Applicants may be placed in more than one category.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Employment Security, Bureau of Research and Analysis, ESARS Table 91, October 1, 1979-September 30, 1980.

Almost 186,000 applicants were placed by the FSES in Fiscal Year 1980, or 29.7 percent of all new applicants and renewals. In comparison, the placement rate for handicapped applicants was slightly higher at 31.3 percent.

Table 30
Categories of Applicants Placed in Florida
Fiscal Year 1980

Characteristics	New Applications and Renewals	Total Individuals Placed	Percent Placed
Total	626,670	185,817	29.7
Male	337,255	107,083	31.8
Female	289,415	78,734	27.2
Under 22	162,260	59,697	36.8
45 and Over	112,808	24,338	21.6
Total Veterans	80,115	29,609	37.0
Vietnam-era Vets	31,606	12,910	40.8
Handicapped	20,575	6,450	31.3
Minority	234,417	76,321	32.6
Economically Disadvantaged	96,246	34,500	35.8
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	8,440	5,009	59.3
U.I. Claimants	123,600	22,762	18.4
E.S. Grants	504,251	171,190	33.9
Food Stamp	22,220	4,838	21.8
WIN	20,802	4,420	21.2
CETA	17,096	9,005	52.7

Note: Applicants may be placed in more than one category.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Employment Security, Bureau of Research and Analysis, ESARS Table A-22, October 1, 1979-September 30, 1980.

Older Workers

Poverty data from the 1975 Survey of Income and Education disclosed that the poverty rate in Florida was three percentage points greater than the United States rate--14.4 percent compared to 11.4 percent. The 60-64 and 65 years and over age cohorts were the only age categories in which the Florida poverty rates were lower than the national averages. The higher median income for families headed by individuals 65 and over was probably attributable to the large numbers of elderly whites who have made Florida their retirement haven over the past decade.

Table 31
Poverty Status of Persons by Age
in the United States and Florida in 1975
(In thousands)

Age	Total		Below Current Poverty Level		Poverty Rate	
	U.S.	Florida	U.S.	Florida	U.S.	Florida
Total	211,308	8,493	23,991	1,225	11.4	14.4
Under 14 years	48,199	1,672	7,874	358	16.3	21.4
14-24 years	43,883	1,636	5,494	299	12.5	18.3
25-34 years	31,435	1,163	2,512	125	8.0	10.8
35-54 years	46,262	1,793	3,286	192	7.1	10.7
55-59 years	10,615	461	873	60	8.2	13.0
60-64 years	9,193	411	902	39	9.8	9.4
65 years and over	21,721	1,356	3,049	153	14.0	11.3

Source: Bureau of the Census, Money Income and Poverty Status in 1975 of Families and Persons in the United States and the South Region, by Division and States, June 1978.

Even with Florida comparing favorably with the United States in family income in the 65 and over cohort, the preponderance of families in this category tended to lower overall income figures when combining all the age groups. Florida's jobless rates for older workers were higher than the national averages. The state unemployment rate for persons aged 45-64 was 3.9 percent, compared to 3.1 percent nationally; the jobless rate for Florida's labor force 65 and older was 5.3 percent, compared to 4.0 percent for the U.S.

Youth

Young people, because they often lack education, job training, and work experience, encounter special employment difficulties. Those who have less than 12 years of schooling are in particular need of training and employment services.

In Florida, more students dropped out of school, grades K-12, during the 1979-1980 school year than dropped out during the 1978-1979 school year. The 1979-1980 total number of dropouts was 42,571, or 642 students more than the 1978-1979 school year.

Of the dropouts, whites constituted 71.11 percent of the total, blacks accounted for 22.43 percent, Hispanics made up 5.94 percent, Asian/Pacific Islanders comprised 0.32 percent, and American Indian/Alaska Natives made up the remainder with 0.19 percent.

Males accounted for 56.31 percent (23,970) of the total dropouts and white males made up 71.01 percent of the males. Black males accounted for 22 of every 100 males who dropped out of school. Hispanic males with 1,449 of the total, Asian/Pacific Islander (86), and American Indian/Alaska Natives (53) accounted for the remaining 6.62 percent of the males who dropped out of school. As a total, white females and black females accounted for 93.76 percent of female dropouts while Hispanics constituted 5.80 percent. The remaining two racial/ethnic categories comprised 0.44 percent of the total number of females.

Table 32
Dropouts by Racial/Ethnic Group Compared to
Kindergarten-Twelfth Grade Population
Florida, 1979-1980

	Membership		Dropouts		Dropouts as Percent of Racial/Ethnic Membership
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	
White, Non-Hispanic	1,040,776	69.25	30,274	71.11	2.91
Black, Non-Hispanic	346,122	23.03	9,549	22.43	2.76
Hispanic	103,650	6.90	2,528	5.94	2.44
Asian American/ Pacific Islander	10,441	.69	138	.32	1.32
American Indian/ Alaska Native	1,857	.12	82	.19	4.42
Total	1,502,846	100.00	42,571	100.00	2.83

Note: Percents may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Florida Department of Education, Division of Public Schools, Bureau of Management Systems and Services, "Students in Florida Public Schools, 1980-1981," May 1981.

THE REFUGEE SITUATION

While Florida's population has increased due to people and businesses relocating from the northern and north central regions of the nation, population growth has also occurred because of the migration of other groups of people--Cubans, Haitians and other Latin Americans who have fled their countries for political or economic reasons. These refugees prefer to settle in Florida, primarily in Miami and other areas of south Florida. Their reasons for preferring south Florida include the semitropical climate which is similar to their homelands; south Florida's nearness, geographically, to their homelands; and the presence of large Cuban and other Latin communities already established. The presence of these communities means that relatives may already be living and working in the area, and that new residents could depend on the community to help them become established (or, at least until the 1980 Cuban refugee influx).

The first Cuban refugee migration into the nation (primarily to Miami) occurred between 1959 and 1966, when Castro first came into power. This first wave included many professionals--lawyers, doctors, teachers and government workers--and others with high levels of education. Many already knew English. These refugees started in unskilled jobs and many worked their way up into high level professional or administrative jobs. The Miami economy was expanding rapidly during this time and was able to absorb these refugees without difficulty. Stories abound of Cuban refugees who went to work as stock clerks or in other lower-level occupations and ended up, after years of hard work, as president or owner of their companies.

The second wave of Cuban refugees arrived between 1966 and 1979. Part of the time, these refugees arrived by an airlift. Other refugees arrived via a third country. Their education and skill levels were lower than those of the first group of refugees, and less than ten percent knew English. The Cuban community was able, for the most part, to hire these new refugees or to create jobs for them. They were assimilated quickly into the community; their major problem was learning English.

The most recent influx of refugees occurred between April 21 and September 28, 1980, when Castro allowed boats from the United States into Mariel Harbor to pick up Cubans wishing to leave the country. The "Freedom Flotilla" brought 124,786 documented Cuban refugees into the country, with almost 90 percent arriving the first seven weeks (April 21 to June 8, 1980). The Cuban-Haitian Task Force, part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, has prepared a series of monthly reports on the Cuban and Haitian refugees. Its latest report indicated that, as of April 30, 1981, Cuban primary resettlements in Florida numbered 86,569, or 71.7 percent of all resettlements (see Table 33). Primary resettlements indicate the location of the refugees' sponsors. If a refugee leaves the sponsor and moves to another area, the relocation would not show up in the resettlement statistics. In

actuality, the number resettled in Florida is much higher; the Research Department of the Metropolitan Dade County Planning Department has estimated a level closer to 100,000 in Miami and Dade County alone. Task Force statistics indicate that almost 90 percent of the Florida primary resettlements (or almost 65 percent of all primary resettlements nationwide) were in south Florida, particularly Dade County.

Table 33
Cuban Resettlements in Florida

Florida City	Resettlements	Percentage of Florida Resettlements	Percentage of Total Resettlements
Miami	59,422	68.6	49.2
Hialeah	18,800	21.7	15.6
Tampa	1,340	1.6	1.1
Miami Beach	765	0.9	0.6
Carol City	611	0.7	0.5
West Palm Beach	544	0.6	0.4
Opa-Locka	496	0.6	0.4
Coral Gables	434	0.5	0.4
Key West	383	0.4	0.3
Orlando	338	0.4	0.3
Ft. Lauderdale	327	0.4	0.3
Hollywood	210	0.2	0.2
Other Florida Cities	2,899	3.3	2.4
Total	86,569	100.0*	71.7

Note: Percents may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Cuban-Haitian Task Force, "Monthly Entrant Data Report for April," May 19, 1981.

Outside of Florida, resettlements have been mainly centered in urban areas. The New York City-Northern New Jersey region received almost 11,000 entrants. Los Angeles and Chicago received about 2,000 and 1,500 entrants, respectively.

Another significant refugee group, the Haitians, are leaving their country primarily for economic reasons. They have been coming to the U.S. at varying levels for several years. Most enter illegally, or without documentation. Because most are economic and not political refugees, they face the possibility of being deported back to Haiti. As a result, many Haitian refugees try to avoid being counted by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). While an estimated 97 percent of the Cuban refugees were counted (some of the first arrivals bypassed immigration authorities in the initial rush), only an estimated 30 percent of all Haitian arrivals can be documented.

As of April 30, 1981, the Task Force reported a total of 38,536 documented Haitian refugees, including 11,383 pre-1980 arrivals. Of these, 30,679 arrived before October 10, 1980 and are eligible for the "Cuban/Haitian Entrant (status pending)" immigration status. The additional 7,857 Haitians are not eligible for the special immigration status, but are potentially eligible for public assistance.

A sample file of 5,001 Haitians who arrived in 1980 and were immediately processed by INS indicates that 92.3 percent of these Haitians resettled in Florida, 78.0 percent in Miami alone. Preliminary addresses from INS files for more than 24,000 Haitians show 98 percent in Florida, 82 percent in Miami, four percent in Belle Glade, and three percent each in Fort Lauderdale, Delray Beach and Pompano Beach.

While most of the recent publicity has centered on the Cuban and Haitian refugees, other significant populations of Latin Americans exist in south Florida. During the first part of April 1980, Latin consulates were contacted for their estimates of immigrant populations in south Florida. The results of this survey were published in Florida Economic Indicators (University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, "Cuban and Other Latin Immigration to Florida," May 1980). These "guesstimates," listed below, may vary greatly from what the actual levels could be.

Country	Estimated Immigrants in South Florida as of April 1980
Haiti	30,000
Colombia	35,000 to 40,000
Puerto Rico	40,000 in Miami 80,000 in South Florida
Jamaica	14,000 to 20,000
Venezuela	22,000
Nicaragua	25,000
Peru	12,000
Argentina	6,000

Cuban Refugee Characteristics

Table 35 presents age-sex information for the overall Cuban refugee population compiled by the Cuban-Haitian Task Force. The population is predominantly male (69.6 percent); the largest age group is between the ages of 18 and 29 (32.5 percent). Almost 81 percent of the Cuban refugees are between the ages of 16 and 64 and are thus potential labor force entrants.

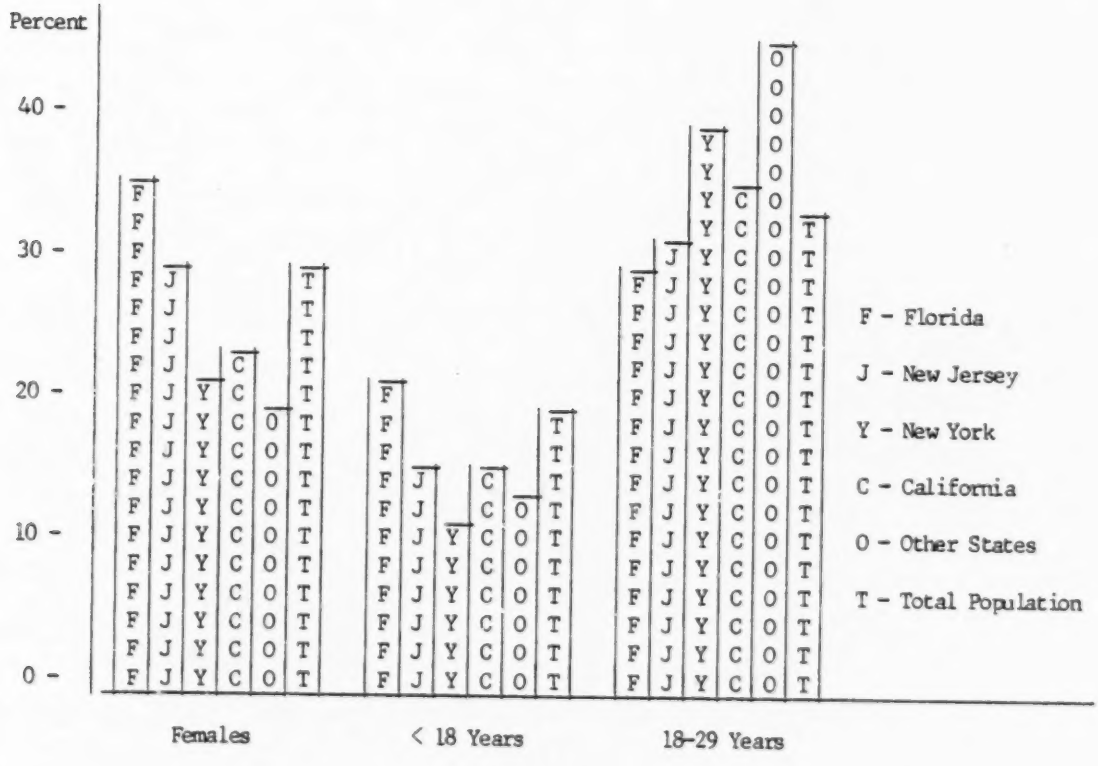
A review of age and sex information by resettlement state indicates that the number of primary resettlements in Florida included a greater proportion of females, youths between the ages of 0 to 17 years, and older persons 65 years and older than in other states. This difference may be due to a larger number of families settling with relatives or other family members already in Florida. Table 34 and Figure 7 present age and sex information by state.

Table 34
Cuban Age-Sex Distribution by State
(Percentage of State Resettlements)

	Florida	New Jersey	New York	California	Other States	Total Population
Total State Resettlements	86,466	7,721	6,127	5,112	19,363	124,789
Female	34.7%	27.6%	22.0%	23.5%	18.3%	30.3%
Male	65.4	72.4	77.8	76.4	81.7	69.6
0-17 Years	20.7	16.4	11.2	14.4	12.7	18.1
18-29 Years	28.4	32.4	39.2	35.5	45.6	32.5
30-44 Years	30.7	34.8	35.0	32.6	30.0	31.2
45-64 Years	14.8	13.2	11.5	13.3	9.5	13.7
65 + Years	4.7	2.9	1.9	3.4	1.6	3.9
Unknown	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.6

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Cuban-Haitian Task Force, "Monthly Entrant Report for March," April 19, 1981.

Figure 7
Cuban Age-Sex Distribution by State
(Percentage of State Resettlements for Selected Categories)



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Cuban-Haitian Task Force, "Monthly Entrant Report for March," April 17, 1981.

In the October 1980 issue of the Monthly Labor Review, Robert L. Bach reported that only five percent of a sample of refugees could speak English. He further reported that their education and skill levels were above the average for those remaining in Cuba and about the same as those who arrived in the 1970s. Earlier arrivals, in general, possessed greater skills than those who arrived later.

Other sources indicate that the 1980 Cuban refugees will face many difficulties being assimilated into the existing Cuban community. One factor is that, unlike earlier refugees, most of whom were white, many of the recent refugees are black or mulatto. These persons may face lack of acceptance by both the Hispanic and the black communities. Low education and skills and a lack of English fluency will also act as barriers to successful economic integration for many refugees.

Table 35
Age-Sex Distribution of Cuban Entrants
(Percentage of Total Population)

Age	Female		Male		Unknown		Total	
0- 5	2,620	(2.1%)	2,995	(2.4%)	-		5,615	(4.5%)
6-12	4,617	(3.7%)	5,241	(4.2%)	-		9,858	(7.9%)
13-15	1,248	(1.0%)	1,497	(1.2%)	-		2,745	(2.2%)
16-17	2,121	(1.7%)	2,246	(1.8%)	-		4,367	(3.5%)
18-24	5,366	(4.3%)	15,224	(12.2%)	-		20,590	(16.5%)
25-29	3,993	(3.2%)	15,973	(12.8%)	-		19,966	(16.0%)
30-34	3,744	(3.0%)	13,228	(10.6%)	-		16,972	(13.6%)
35-44	5,366	(4.3%)	16,597	(13.3%)	-		21,963	(17.6%)
45-64	5,990	(4.8%)	11,106	(8.9%)	-		17,096	(13.7%)
65 +	2,621	(2.1%)	2,246	(1.8%)	-		4,867	(3.9%)
Unknown	125	(0.1%)	499	(0.4%)	126	(0.1%)	750	(0.6%)
Total	37,811	(30.3%)	86,852	(69.6%)	126	(0.1%)	124,789	(100.0%)

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Cuban-Haitian Task Force, "Monthly Entrant Report for March," April 17, 1981.

Information on education levels of a sample of Cuban refugees was compiled and is listed in Table 36. Almost 55 percent have eight years of education or less, and the education level of another 12.5 percent was unknown. However, people of all ages, including children, at three camps were surveyed.

Table 36
Education Level of Cuban Entrants
(Percent of Total Sample)

Years of Education	Number of Refugees	
None	11,799	(14.8%)
1-6	26,291	(33.1%)
7-8	5,294	(6.7%)
9-12	20,956	(26.4%)
College (1-4 or graduate)	3,758	(4.7%)
Graduate or professional school	750	(0.9%)
Technical	704	(0.9%)
Unknown	9,915	(12.5%)
Total	79,467	(100.0%)

Note: Percentages may not equal exactly 100.0 percent due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Cuban-Haitian Task Force, "Monthly Entrant Report for January," February 18, 1981.

More than half of the refugees reported that they have relatives in the United States. About 30 percent have immediate family members (parents, brothers/sisters, spouses, or daughters/sons); 40 percent claimed blood relatives (cousins, aunts/uncles); and 25 percent listed non-blood relatives.

Preliminary information on the occupations of 4,886 refugees at the Ft. Chaffee Refugee Camp has been coded (see Table 37). The largest category was the "structural work" area (1,650 persons or 45.8 percent of the sample). Other categories with representations greater than ten percent included service occupations (11.7 percent) and machine trades occupations (10.5 percent). More than one-fourth of the refugees at Ft. Chaffee were not coded.

Information on more detailed occupational groups is listed in Table 38. The data in the two tables may not accurately reflect the occupational distribution for the whole Cuban refugee population. Several factors, such as age, sex, and educational level, differ from the proportions of the total refugee population.

In summary, the Cuban refugees that entered the nation and Florida in 1980 are predominantly male, young, and have low education and skill levels. They will be looking for semi-skilled or unskilled jobs, which puts them into direct job competition with minorities and economically disadvantaged persons already in the area.

Table 37
Occupational Classification
of Cuban Refugees at Ft. Chaffee
as of January 1981
(1 Digit Coding*)

DOT	Occupational Category	Number	Percentage of Reported Occupations
0/1	Professional/Technical Managerial	180	5.0
2	Clerical/Sales	96	2.7
3	Service	420	11.7
4	Agriculture/Fishery	244	6.8
5	Processing	51	1.4
6	Machine Trades	379	10.5
7	Benchwork	113	3.1
8	Structural Work	1,650	45.8
9	Miscellaneous	466	12.9
DOT-coded Occupation Subtotal		3,599 (73.7%)	100.0**
Non-codables		1,287 (26.3%)	
Total		4,886 (100.0%)	

* Based on Department of Labor's Dictionary of Occupational Titles.

** Percentages may not equal exactly 100.0 percent due to rounding.

Of the 1,287 non-codable listings in the sample, 13 were minors, 142 students, 455 non-specific laborers, and 677 were unknown.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Cuban-Haitian Task Force, "Monthly Entrant Report for January," February 18, 1981.

Table 38
Occupational Classification
of Cuban Refugees at Ft. Chaffee
as of January 1981
(3 Digit Coding*)

DOT	Occupational Category	Number	Percentage of Reported Occupations
(869)	Miscellaneous Construction, n.e.c. **	361	10.0
(861)	Brick and Stone Masons	323	9.0
(840)	Construction and Maintenance Painters	274	7.6
(620)	Motorized Vehicle Mechanics	269	7.5
(810)	Welders	241	6.7
(913)	Drivers (Passenger Vehicles)	203	5.6
(313)	Chefs and Cooks (Inst.)	192	5.3
(404)	Field Crop Farmers	140	3.9
(929)	Tractor Operators	118	3.3
(824)	Electricians and Helpers	85	2.4
(905)	Truck Drivers	63	1.8
(862)	Plumbers	52	1.4
(699)	Machine Operators	44	1.2
(301)	Housewives	32	0.9
(099)	Teachers	31	0.9
	Others	1,171	32.5
	Total	3,599	100.0

* Based on the Department of Labor's Dictionary of Occupational Titles.

** Not Elsewhere Classified.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Cuban-Haitian Task Force, "Monthly Entrant Report for January," February 18, 1981.

Haitian Refugee Characteristics

The January Monthly Entrant Report provided a detailed age/sex distribution for 24,743 Haitian refugees. As of the April report, the number of Haitians in the sample was up to 38,536. However, the Task Force reported that the population proportions were similar to the data in the following table.

Table 39
Haitian Entrant Age/Sex Distribtuion
(Percent of Total Population)

Age (Years)	Sex							
	Female		Male		Unknown		Total	
0-5	270	(1.1%)	370	(1.5%)	51	(0.2%)	691	(2.8%)
6-12	266	(1.1%)	295	(1.2%)	42	(0.2%)	603	(2.4%)
13-15	94	(0.4%)	96	(0.4%)	5	(0.0%)	195	(0.8%)
16-17	281	(1.1%)	375	(1.5%)	6	(0.0%)	662	(2.7%)
18-24	1,960	(7.9%)	4,155	(16.8%)	52	(0.2%)	6,167	(24.9%)
25-29	2,257	(9.1%)	5,642	(22.8%)	69	(0.3%)	7,968	(32.2%)
30-34	1,078	(4.4%)	2,459	(9.9%)	41	(0.2%)	3,578	(14.5%)
35-44	999	(4.0%)	2,477	(10.0%)	33	(0.2%)	3,509	(14.2%)
45-64	300	(1.2%)	811	(3.3%)	9	(0.0%)	1,129	(4.5%)
65 +	20	(0.1%)	26	(0.1%)	0	(0.0%)	46	(0.2%)
Unknown	25	(0.1%)	52	(0.2%)	127	(0.5%)	204	(0.8%)
Total	7,550	(30.5%)	16,758	(67.7%)	435	(1.8%)	24,743	(100.0%)

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Cuban-Haitian Task Force, "Monthly Entrant Report for January," February 18, 1981.

The April report indicated that most of the Haitian refugees were male (67 percent) and between 18 and 29 years old (55 percent). Around ten percent were under 18 years old and only one percent were 65 years old or older.

Occupational coding on the 24,743 Haitians in the Task Force data base indicated that the largest number of Haitians (40.1 percent) were in agriculture, forestry and fisheries occupations, primarily in field crop farming (see Tables 40 and 41). Another occupational category with many Haitians was benchwork (21.8 percent), primarily as tailors/dressmakers and sewing machine operators.

Many Haitians are young males with few job skills. They speak Creole; few know English or Spanish. Additional employment barriers included fears of the U.S. government and the medical system, and malnutrition and other diseases often associated with migrant farm workers. Those Haitians who have not yet registered with INS may not be registering for the social services for which they are eligible, for fear of being "caught" and possibly deported. These refugees, like the recent Cuban refugees, will be competing with the other minorities and economically disadvantaged in the area for low skilled and unskilled jobs.

Approximately 13,806 Haitians, or 55.8 percent of the sample, were not assigned an occupational coding. Within the non-codables there were 497 minors, 1,145 students, 2,232 non-specific laborers, and 9,932 unknowns.

Table 40
Haitian Occupational Categories
(Single Digit Coding*)

DOT	Occupational Category	Number	Percentage of Reported Occupations
0/1	Professional/Technical Managerial	333	3.0
2	Clerical/Sales	964	8.8
3	Service	807	7.4
4	Agriculture/Fishery	4,381	40.1
5	Processing	19	0.2
6	Machine Trades	589	5.4
7	Benchwork	2,383	21.8
8	Structural Work	990	9.0
9	Miscellaneous	471	4.3
DOT-coded Occupation Subtotal		10,937 (44.2%)	100.0
Non-codables		13,806 (55.8%)	
Total		24,743 (100.0%)	

* Based on Department of Labor's Dictionary of Occupational Titles.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Cuban-Haitian Task Force, "Monthly Entrant Report for January," February 18, 1981.

Table 41
Haitian Occupational Categories
(3 Digit Coding*)

DOT	Occupational Category	Number	Percentage of Reported Occupations
(404)	Field Crop Farming n.e.c. **	3,859	35.3
(785)	Tailors and Dressmakers	2,111	19.3
(620)	Motorized Vehicle Mechanics	544	5.0
(291)	Sales Occupation/Vending	508	4.6
(449)	Fisheries and Related	463	4.2
(309)	Domestic Service	389	3.6
(913)	Drivers (Passenger)	363	3.3
(860)	Carpenters and Related	269	2.5
(861)	Brick and Stone Masons	247	2.3
(269)	Sales/Misc. Consumable Commodities, n.e.c.**	214	1.9
(099)	Education Occupation	142	1.3
(786)	Sewing Machine Operators	138	1.3
(810)	Welders and Cutters	133	1.2
(301)	Household and Related	130	1.2
(279)	Sales/Miscellaneous Commodities, n.e.c.**	123	1.1
	Others	1,304	11.9
	Total	10,937	100.0

* Based on the Department of Labor's Dictionary of Occupational Titles.

** Not Elsewhere Classified.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Cuban-Haitian Task Force, "Monthly Entrant Report for January," February 18, 1981.

APPENDIX

REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT FOR 1980

Table 42

FLORIDA

ADJUSTED TO 1ST QTR. 1980 BENCHMARK

SHEET 1 OF 4 SHEETS

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	SERIES CODE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVG.
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	000000	3515.7	3551.4	3574.0	3566.4	3585.4	3551.1	3497.7	3502.8	3557.9	3606.5	3645.1	3711.1	3570.5
MANUFACTURING	300005	456.5	463.0	463.1	459.2	453.7	450.0	440.9	447.5	455.7	460.6	465.1	467.5	457.2
DURABLE GOODS	300025	260.0	262.0	262.2	259.5	257.6	256.5	254.3	255.6	262.9	265.7	267.1	268.6	261.3
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	324005	23.7	23.5	23.5	22.5	22.2	21.7	21.0	22.2	22.6	22.8	23.0	23.0	22.6
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	325005	11.9	12.1	12.0	11.7	11.1	11.0	10.7	10.8	11.1	11.5	12.4	12.5	11.6
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	332005	20.9	20.8	20.8	20.4	20.0	19.4	19.2	19.2	19.5	20.3	20.5	20.8	20.2
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	333005	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	334005	34.9	34.8	34.7	34.4	34.2	34.7	34.3	35.8	36.6	37.3	37.1	37.2	35.5
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	335005	34.0	34.6	34.7	35.1	35.3	35.4	35.2	35.9	36.5	37.1	37.4	37.4	35.7
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	336005	61.5	61.8	61.9	62.0	62.5	62.6	62.5	62.7	63.1	63.5	63.9	63.9	62.8
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	337005	46.9	48.0	48.1	46.8	46.0	45.8	46.0	45.9	46.8	46.2	46.6	46.9	46.7
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	338005	13.6	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.2	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.4	14.8	14.8	14.2
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	339005	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.8	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	400015	196.5	201.0	200.9	199.7	196.1	193.5	186.6	185.1	192.8	194.9	197.5	198.9	195.9
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	420005	53.2	53.2	52.3	51.3	50.0	49.2	45.8	46.5	47.3	47.6	49.8	50.7	49.8
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	420335	17.5	17.6	17.0	16.2	14.9	13.6	11.3	11.1	11.4	11.6	12.9	14.1	14.1
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	421005	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	422005	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.3
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	423005	34.7	35.0	35.9	36.0	34.5	33.2	31.3	32.4	33.3	33.9	34.0	33.5	34.1
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	426005	16.3	16.1	16.1	15.9	15.8	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.9	16.1	16.2	15.9	15.9
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	427005	40.5	40.8	40.9	41.2	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.7	42.8	43.2	44.0	44.1	42.0

Table 42 (continued)
FLORIDA

ADJUSTED TO 1ST QTR. 1980 BENCHMARK

SHEET 2 OF 4 SHEETS

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	SERIES CODE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVG.
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	423005	26.8	26.9	27.0	26.9	26.8	26.7	26.4	26.6	26.9	27.0	26.8	27.2	26.8
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	429005	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	430005	16.5	16.9	17.1	16.8	16.2	16.0	15.7	15.6	16.0	15.9	15.4	15.3	16.1
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	431005	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	3.8
MINING	100005	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6
NONMETALLIC MINERALS (EXCEPT FUELS)	114005	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.6
PHOSPHATE ROCK	114755	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8
CONSTRUCTION	200005	256.1	258.4	259.3	257.3	259.5	263.1	266.7	271.0	277.9	275.5	276.5	282.3	267.0
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	213005	76.0	76.5	75.9	74.3	75.5	75.4	75.4	76.3	79.1	78.4	79.7	81.7	77.0
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	216005	45.8	45.9	46.5	46.3	47.4	48.5	49.3	49.5	51.6	50.6	49.8	50.3	48.5
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	217005	134.5	136.0	136.5	136.7	136.6	139.2	142.0	145.2	147.2	146.5	147.6	150.3	141.5
TRANS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES EXC. US POSTAL SERVICE	500005	215.7	217.9	219.2	219.0	218.0	219.8	218.4	217.5	218.8	219.3	223.4	226.7	219.3
TRANSPORTATION	500015	122.4	123.7	124.5	123.7	122.4	123.3	121.4	120.4	119.7	121.7	125.3	128.1	123.1
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	540005	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.2	10.7
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	541005	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.9
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	542005	39.2	39.2	39.5	38.7	37.9	37.4	37.2	36.5	36.8	38.1	40.1	41.6	38.5
WATER TRANSPORTATION	544005	13.0	13.7	13.8	13.2	12.7	14.0	12.5	12.1	11.9	12.4	13.5	14.8	13.2
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	545005	42.0	42.4	42.9	42.9	42.8	43.2	43.1	43.1	42.8	43.1	43.3	43.8	42.9
COMMUNICATION EXC. US POSTAL SERVICE	548005	67.1	67.7	67.9	68.3	68.4	68.9	69.2	69.3	69.4	69.8	70.2	70.6	68.5

REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT FOR 1980

STATE CODE - 12

Table 42 (continued)

FLORIDA

SHEET 3 OF 4 SHEETS

ADJUSTED TO 1ST QTR. 1980 BENCHMARK

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	SERIES CODE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVG.
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	590005	26.2	26.5	26.8	27.0	27.2	27.6	27.8	27.8	27.7	27.8	27.9	28.0	27.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	600005	920.2	920.5	937.6	932.4	925.6	914.5	907.2	914.3	920.9	935.0	952.5	980.3	931.7
WHOLESALE TRADE	650005	198.2	199.7	201.5	200.2	200.8	200.7	201.0	202.0	205.7	207.6	209.8	212.5	203.3
WHOLESALE TRADE DURABLE GOODS	650015	117.3	118.5	119.6	119.8	120.2	120.6	121.7	122.5	124.2	124.7	125.5	127.0	121.8
WHOLESALE TRADE NONDURABLE GOODS	651005	80.9	81.2	81.9	80.4	80.6	80.1	79.3	79.5	81.5	82.9	83.9	85.5	81.5
RETAIL TRADE	652005	728.0	720.8	736.1	732.2	724.8	713.8	706.2	712.3	714.8	727.4	742.7	773.8	720.4
BUILDING MATERIALS AND GARDEN SUPPLIES	652025	32.1	32.4	32.7	32.7	32.8	33.0	32.8	33.4	33.7	34.0	34.9	35.4	33.3
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	653035	110.5	108.1	105.3	105.3	104.5	103.9	103.7	105.0	105.3	107.3	111.4	121.5	107.5
FOOD STORES	654005	120.5	122.1	123.5	123.3	122.5	120.8	120.1	120.5	123.5	125.8	128.6	130.5	123.5
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	655005	81.0	80.9	81.4	81.7	81.6	81.4	81.9	82.4	81.8	82.9	83.4	84.9	82.1
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	656005	41.2	40.9	41.3	41.3	40.5	39.6	39.2	40.2	39.7	41.4	44.5	47.0	41.4
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHINGS	657005	34.5	34.6	34.5	34.4	33.7	32.9	33.1	33.5	33.5	33.9	34.0	34.5	34.0
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	658005	227.8	231.5	230.7	232.8	229.3	222.5	216.9	218.3	217.1	219.9	224.5	233.1	225.9
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	659005	80.4	80.3	80.7	80.7	79.5	79.7	78.5	79.0	80.2	82.2	81.4	86.5	80.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	700005	245.2	246.8	248.3	249.2	249.4	252.1	253.7	254.1	254.9	257.2	259.1	261.3	252.6
BANKING	700005	54.2	54.8	55.2	55.5	55.9	56.3	56.7	57.0	57.0	57.7	58.2	58.8	56.4
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	701005	36.8	36.9	37.1	37.0	37.0	37.3	37.7	37.9	38.3	38.8	39.4	40.1	37.9
INSURANCE CARRIERS	703605	43.3	43.3	43.3	43.8	44.1	44.5	44.8	44.7	44.4	44.5	43.9	44.2	44.1
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	704005	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.5	20.4	20.5	20.3	20.1	20.4	20.2
REAL ESTATE	705005	76.8	77.5	78.2	78.5	78.0	79.3	79.5	79.3	79.8	80.6	81.8	81.0	79.2

REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT FOR 1990

Table 42 (continued)

FLORIDA

ADJUSTED TO 1ST QTR. 1990 BENCHMARK

SHEET 4 OF 4 SHEETS

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	SERIES CODE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVG.
SERVICES 1	800005	792.2	804.3	814.4	816.9	812.2	811.2	812.4	810.4	812.2	821.5	833.8	840.4	815.8
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	870005	91.6	90.0	99.1	98.4	93.6	92.3	91.2	88.4	85.0	85.6	83.8	94.0	92.0
PERSONAL SERVICES	872005	44.9	45.4	45.7	44.8	44.8	43.9	44.6	44.7	43.9	44.8	45.6	46.3	45.0
BUSINESS SERVICES	873005	129.9	131.4	133.3	134.5	136.9	136.3	136.0	137.2	138.5	140.3	139.6	141.7	136.3
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, AND GARAGES	875005	31.5	32.1	32.3	32.6	32.5	32.4	32.6	32.4	32.7	33.0	33.1	33.3	32.6
MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SERVICES	876005	15.9	16.1	16.1	15.9	16.1	16.8	16.9	17.1	17.5	18.0	18.1	19.2	16.9
MOTION PICTURES	878005	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	879005	56.1	55.8	58.6	58.6	53.5	51.8	53.5	51.6	48.7	48.5	52.6	55.6	53.8
HEALTH SERVICES	880005	201.3	202.9	204.8	206.3	208.5	211.3	212.9	214.1	215.9	217.9	220.2	221.2	211.4
LEGAL SERVICES	881005	26.7	26.9	27.9	27.1	27.0	28.0	28.8	28.6	28.5	28.7	29.0	29.2	28.0
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	882005	33.2	33.8	33.9	34.2	33.0	31.3	27.5	27.9	33.6	34.8	35.4	35.4	32.8
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	889005	42.0	42.8	43.4	43.6	43.1	43.9	44.9	45.2	45.5	46.7	47.7	48.6	44.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	900000	610.5	622.1	621.5	623.8	618.3	629.6	587.6	577.2	609.4	628.8	627.8	618.6	616.3
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	900011	86.2	88.2	89.0	85.7	85.4	90.3	90.6	90.6	90.6	85.7	85.5	90.5	89.5
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	900512	121.3	124.7	122.3	125.2	125.1	129.7	122.6	119.4	117.5	120.8	125.0	123.0	124.1
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	900523	403.0	409.2	410.2	405.2	411.8	409.6	374.2	367.2	401.9	410.3	412.9	413.1	402.7

Source: Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Employment Security, Bureau of Research and Analysis.

REPORT ON HOURS AND EARNINGS FOR 1980

Table 43

STATEWIDE AREA CODE - 00

ADJUSTED TO 1ST QTR. 1980 BENCHMARK

SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	/1	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVG.
MANUFACTURING	AWE	$235.38	236.04	237.22	234.00	236.56	241.16	239.79	247.25	251.74	251.12	256.07	260.53	$243.98
	AWH	40.3	40.3	40.9	40.0	40.3	40.6	39.7	40.8	41.0	41.1	41.6	42.3	40.8
	AHE	$5.72	5.80	5.80	5.85	5.87	5.94	6.04	6.06	6.14	6.11	6.17	6.23	$5.98
DURABLE GOODS	AWE	$240.85	243.90	243.49	241.38	244.58	248.24	242.78	254.59	259.56	258.52	261.04	266.45	$250.28
	AWH	41.1	41.2	41.2	40.5	40.9	41.1	39.8	41.6	42.3	41.9	42.2	42.7	41.3
	AHE	$5.86	5.92	5.91	5.96	5.98	6.04	6.10	6.12	6.18	6.17	6.20	6.24	$6.06
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	AWE	$197.87	197.00	196.28	196.83	196.98	203.03	197.63	204.88	211.73	217.89	213.31	216.60	$204.46
	AWH	40.3	39.6	39.1	38.9	38.7	39.5	38.6	39.4	40.1	40.5	40.4	41.1	39.7
	AHE	$4.91	4.99	5.02	5.06	5.09	5.14	5.12	5.20	5.28	5.38	5.28	5.27	$5.15
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	AWE	$167.90	171.23	174.17	182.78	177.44	178.20	162.50	193.29	190.63	190.20	188.62	214.66	$182.63
	AWH	36.9	37.8	37.7	38.0	37.2	36.0	32.5	37.9	37.6	37.9	37.8	41.6	37.5
	AHE	$4.55	4.53	4.62	4.81	4.77	4.95	5.00	5.10	5.07	5.02	4.99	5.16	$4.87
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	AWE	$268.76	272.94	279.34	263.27	268.76	264.11	282.63	278.43	287.00	280.41	280.86	285.50	$275.72
	AWH	43.7	43.6	44.2	42.6	43.7	43.8	44.4	45.2	45.7	45.3	45.3	45.9	44.4
	AHE	$6.15	6.26	6.32	6.18	6.15	6.03	6.37	6.16	6.28	6.19	6.20	6.22	$6.21
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	AWE	$257.23	244.36	248.84	255.17	244.53	258.34	251.83	263.74	269.01	281.66	274.48	271.30	$259.72
	AWH	42.8	41.7	42.0	42.6	41.8	41.4	40.1	41.6	42.7	43.6	44.2	43.2	42.3
	AHE	$6.01	5.86	5.92	5.99	5.85	6.24	6.28	6.34	6.30	6.46	6.21	6.28	$6.14
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	AWE	$243.36	238.98	239.09	237.40	244.42	242.61	236.81	240.36	242.93	252.72	255.84	256.48	$244.82
	AWH	40.9	40.3	40.8	39.5	40.4	40.1	39.7	39.8	39.5	41.0	40.2	40.2	40.2
	AHE	$5.95	5.93	5.86	6.01	6.05	6.05	5.96	6.04	6.15	6.24	6.24	6.38	$6.09
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	AWE	$249.99	249.23	255.42	248.51	247.20	256.34	248.67	252.74	263.41	262.42	263.22	269.95	$255.31
	AWH	42.3	42.1	43.0	41.5	41.2	42.3	40.9	41.5	42.9	42.8	43.4	43.4	42.2
	AHE	$5.91	5.92	5.94	5.94	6.00	6.06	6.08	6.09	6.14	6.16	6.15	6.22	$6.05
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	AWE	$251.71	250.92	252.86	252.97	254.59	263.95	244.48	262.84	267.10	272.59	278.84	283.71	$261.04
	AWH	41.4	41.0	41.2	41.0	41.6	42.3	38.5	42.6	42.6	43.2	43.5	44.5	41.9
	AHE	$6.06	6.12	6.13	6.17	6.12	6.24	6.35	6.17	6.27	6.31	6.41	6.38	$6.23
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	AWE	$287.45	310.74	297.62	297.36	302.43	304.51	307.33	329.72	340.30	320.72	331.53	340.33	$314.50
	AWH	41.3	43.4	41.8	41.3	41.6	41.6	41.7	43.1	44.8	42.2	43.0	43.8	42.5
	AHE	$6.96	7.16	7.12	7.20	7.27	7.32	7.37	7.65	7.73	7.60	7.71	7.77	$7.40
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	AWE	$206.15	206.55	211.30	201.76	208.28	208.28	208.68	216.52	214.02	215.66	224.50	213.72	$211.64
	AWH	40.5	40.3	41.2	39.1	40.6	40.6	39.3	41.4	41.0	41.0	42.1	40.4	40.7
	AHE	$5.09	5.10	5.13	5.16	5.13	5.13	5.31	5.23	5.22	5.26	5.38	5.29	$5.20

Table 43 (continued)

STATEWIDE AREA CODE - 00

ADJUSTED TO 1ST QTR. 1980 BENCHMARK

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	/1	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVG.
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	AWE	$165.00	156.00	153.50	162.36	165.75	166.50	173.20	170.79	179.63	174.80	176.76	170.17	$168.13
	AWH	37.5	37.5	37.9	39.6	39.0	38.1	40.0	41.1	41.2	40.0	39.9	38.5	39.1
	AHE	$4.40	4.16	4.05	4.10	4.25	4.37	4.33	4.35	4.36	4.37	4.43	4.42	$4.30
NONDURABLE GOODS	AWE	$225.18	228.20	230.77	226.34	227.30	233.20	236.41	238.40	242.38	242.20	250.10	261.04	$236.38
	AWH	40.5	40.4	40.7	39.5	39.6	40.0	39.6	39.8	39.8	40.1	40.8	41.9	40.2
	AHE	$5.56	5.65	5.67	5.73	5.74	5.83	5.97	5.99	6.09	6.04	6.13	6.23	$5.88
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	AWE	$220.16	214.76	223.94	213.91	214.65	221.96	215.22	219.92	225.72	218.02	225.90	242.39	$221.73
	AWH	43.0	41.7	42.9	40.9	41.2	41.8	40.9	40.5	41.2	40.3	41.8	42.9	41.6
	AHE	$5.12	5.15	5.22	5.23	5.21	5.31	5.36	5.43	5.43	5.41	5.50	5.65	$5.33
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	AWE	$210.53	190.78	219.03	209.54	213.19	220.06	215.90	220.85	234.78	221.76	216.00	232.58	$216.37
	AWH	44.5	42.3	44.7	42.0	44.6	44.1	42.3	42.8	45.5	44.0	43.6	44.3	43.8
	AHE	$4.74	4.63	4.90	4.87	4.78	4.99	5.08	5.16	5.16	5.04	5.00	5.25	$4.94
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	AWE	$167.69	164.03	176.15	172.04	167.44	175.78	185.64	184.36	181.79	182.53	185.24	192.30	$177.12
	AWH	37.1	35.2	37.4	37.4	36.8	37.4	36.4	37.7	37.1	35.9	37.5	36.5	36.9
	AHE	$4.52	4.66	4.71	4.60	4.55	4.70	5.10	4.89	4.90	4.92	5.16	5.12	$4.80
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	AWE	$143.68	148.13	154.40	153.08	151.43	156.75	158.04	155.41	155.61	157.68	156.82	157.91	$154.01
	AWH	36.1	36.3	36.5	35.6	35.8	36.2	36.0	35.4	34.2	36.0	36.3	36.3	35.9
	AHE	$3.98	4.08	4.23	4.30	4.23	4.33	4.39	4.39	4.55	4.38	4.32	4.35	$4.29
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	AWE	$353.51	340.92	346.26	347.49	344.52	356.56	361.67	365.37	374.82	374.39	396.20	410.42	$364.20
	AWH	44.3	43.1	43.5	42.9	42.9	42.6	42.3	41.9	42.4	42.4	43.3	45.3	43.1
	AHE	$7.98	7.91	7.96	8.10	8.04	8.37	8.55	8.72	8.84	8.83	9.15	9.06	$8.45
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	AWE	$244.34	259.18	254.80	252.01	251.84	257.28	253.94	263.45	270.27	269.01	274.33	291.99	$261.90
	AWH	38.0	38.8	38.9	38.3	37.7	38.4	38.0	38.8	39.0	39.1	39.6	41.3	38.8
	AHE	$6.43	6.68	6.55	6.58	6.68	6.70	6.68	6.79	6.93	6.88	6.92	7.07	$6.75
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	AWE	$311.12	325.04	314.61	314.91	319.28	325.43	317.90	333.80	335.91	340.85	351.92	368.78	$330.23
	AWH	42.1	43.1	42.4	42.1	41.9	42.1	40.6	42.2	42.2	42.5	43.5	44.7	42.5
	AHE	$7.39	7.56	7.42	7.48	7.62	7.73	7.83	7.91	7.96	8.02	8.09	8.25	$7.77
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	AWE	$179.93	189.15	187.92	185.00	180.71	188.70	190.80	187.37	188.79	194.32	208.40	213.20	$191.06
	AWH	40.8	41.3	40.5	39.7	39.2	41.2	40.0	41.0	40.6	41.7	42.1	43.7	41.0
	AHE	$4.41	4.58	4.64	4.66	4.61	4.58	4.77	4.57	4.65	4.66	4.95	4.88	$4.66
NONMETALLIC MINERALS (EXCEPT FUELS)	AWE	$284.28	304.77	300.51	300.83	296.75	301.32	296.72	294.75	304.19	311.42	307.33	322.42	$302.51
	AWH	46.3	48.3	47.7	47.0	46.9	46.5	45.3	45.0	46.3	46.9	47.5	49.0	46.9
	AHE	$6.14	6.31	6.30	6.40	6.37	6.48	6.55	6.55	6.57	6.64	6.47	6.58	$6.45

REPORT ON HOURS AND EARNINGS FOR 1980

Table 43 (continued)

STATEWIDE AREA CODE - 00

ADJUSTED TO 1ST QTR. 1980 BENCHMARK

SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	/1	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVG.
PHOSPHATE ROCK	AWE	$292.54	320.18	311.95	315.01	312.16	332.20	326.80	319.77	327.02	329.13	332.68	345.10	$323.36
	AWH	40.8	43.8	42.5	42.6	41.9	44.0	43.0	42.3	43.2	44.1	43.0	44.3	43.0
	AHE	$7.17	7.31	7.34	7.36	7.45	7.55	7.60	7.56	7.57	7.47	7.76	7.79	$7.52
COMMUNICATION EXC. US POSTAL SERVICE	AWE	$339.75	319.76	320.62	326.72	315.09	319.56	325.97	317.20	332.11	340.80	360.34	362.32	$332.10
	AWH	42.1	41.1	41.0	41.2	40.5	40.4	40.9	40.0	40.8	40.0	41.9	41.9	41.0
	AHE	$8.07	7.78	7.82	7.93	7.78	7.91	7.97	7.93	8.14	8.52	8.60	8.64	$8.10
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	AWE	$331.63	326.04	339.89	337.83	352.28	348.53	348.55	348.59	346.88	349.43	359.54	368.41	$346.88
	AWH	42.3	41.8	42.7	40.9	42.7	42.4	42.3	42.1	42.2	42.1	42.2	42.2	42.2
	AHE	$7.84	7.80	7.96	8.26	8.25	8.22	8.24	8.28	8.22	8.30	8.52	8.73	$8.22
BANKING	AWE	$158.75	162.33	173.05	164.27	162.57	173.43	166.92	167.42	166.18	168.00	175.67	170.77	$167.98
	AWH	39.1	39.4	41.4	39.3	38.8	41.0	39.0	39.3	39.1	38.8	40.2	38.9	39.5
	AHE	$4.06	4.12	4.18	4.18	4.19	4.23	4.28	4.26	4.25	4.33	4.37	4.39	$4.24

1/ AWE = Average Weekly Earnings.
AWH = Average Weekly Hours.
AHE = Average Hourly Earnings.

Source: Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Employment Security, Bureau of Research and Analysis.

Factors Influencing 1980 Census Totals for Racial and Spanish Origin Groups

(The following is condensed from United States Department of Commerce News, February 23, 1981, from the Public Information Office of the Bureau of the Census.)

A number of factors need to be considered when examining the provisional population totals by race and Spanish origin from the 1980 census. The differences between the 1980 and 1970 census counts for these groups are discussed below.

The provisional count for the black population indicates that nationwide, coverage for this group improved by some 30-40 percent over 1970. Specifically, comparisons with demographic estimates suggest an undercount rate for blacks of 4.5 to 5.5 percent in 1980, as compared to 7.7 percent in the 1970 census. However, the counts for the white and the Hispanic populations cannot be directly compared with the previous estimates. No satisfactory demographic estimates exist for Hispanics and counts for the white population are complicated by the inclusion of significant numbers of illegal residents. (However, the Bureau of the Census is attempting through other than the demographic approach to produce undercount estimates for these groups.)

Nationwide, the count for the Hispanic population was 14,605,883, an increase of 61 percent over the 9.1 million reported in 1970. Based on preliminary evaluations, this larger count appears to result from factors aside from the natural increase of the resident population: improvements in the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by national and community ethnic groups. These efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

The reports from the 1980 census show a significant change in the way the Hispanic population is reported. This change has had the most effect upon the counts for the "white" and "other" population groups. The race concept used by the Bureau in 1980 was based upon self-identification: persons were asked to report the race with which they identify.

Nationwide, 40 percent of Spanish origin persons did not report a specific race, but reported in the "other" category; about 56 percent reported "white." In 1970, persons who marked "other" and provided write-in entries such as Puerto Rican, Mexican, etc., were classified as "white" in the census reports. Because of the changes, noted above, the 1980 population totals for "white" and "other" are not comparable to 1970 census figures.

Persons in the United States classifying themselves as Asian or Pacific Islander numbered 3,500,636, and comprised 1.5 percent of the total population. In 1970 the census count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population was only 1.5 million.

The larger 1980 count results from several factors. First, the definition of "Asian and Pacific Islander" was different in 1980 as compared to 1970. The 1980 definition includes Asian Indians who were classified as white in 1970.

In addition, a smaller number of "Asian" response categories were available on the 1970 questionnaire, and many who could not find their specific category may have classified themselves in categories other than Asian. Thus, the 1980 and the 1970 counts for persons who classified themselves into one of the racial categories considered "Asian or Pacific Islander" are not directly comparable. However, it must be noted that there has been substantial immigration from Asia and the Islands of the Pacific during the past decade.

For the first time since the Census Bureau began recording information on American Indians, the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population exceeded one million. The total recorded in the 1980 census was 1,418,195. Since 1970, the population recorded by the census has increased by about 71 percent. Most of this increase is a result of improved coverage in addition to changes in the likelihood of persons to identify themselves as Indian.

These counts of the population by race and Spanish origin from the 100 percent census questions are provisional. The final counts for race and Spanish origin will be determined after the data from the sample questions have been processed. For example, it is expected that many of the non-Spanish origin persons who marked the "other" circle and provided a write-in entry will be coded into the appropriate specific race category in the sample processing. Also, the total Asian and Pacific Islander category, including such groups as Cambodian and Laotian, will be available from the sample tabulations.

METHODOLOGY

This discussion of methodology is intended for the general reader. For those interested in more detail, additional information is available on request from the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Research and Analysis.

The 1982 population projections are based on a linear trend from 1970 to 1980. Breakouts by age, sex and race were derived from 1979 estimates prepared by the Division of Population Studies of the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Florida. In some cases, the distribution by race was adjusted using 1980 provisional census figures. However, the 1980 figures for some race groups are not directly comparable with earlier totals, chiefly because of changes in census methods.

The 1982 labor force, unemployment, and unemployment rate totals were prepared by the Division of Employment Security based on historical data and statewide projections prepared by the Revenue and Economic Analysis unit of the Office of the Governor. Age, sex and race distributions were estimated using data obtained from the Current Population Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census.

For the methodology used to prepare the 1982 nonfarm employment projections by occupation, see Introduction in the section "Employment Directions, 1976-1982."

Estimates of persons below poverty level, underemployment, and other special segments of the population were prepared using methodologies developed by the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration. Briefly, the projections are based on 1970 census figures, updated using statewide (or national) data from the Current Population Survey and other sources.

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GLOSSARY

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS): An agency of the United States Department of Labor responsible for the development and analysis of the nation's official labor force statistics.

Census of Population: A decennial count of persons in the United States. The Census generally is considered the source of the most comprehensive and detailed information about the characteristics of the population. However, Census data become less useful as the number of years since the Census year increases.

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA): This 1973 federal act (re-established in 1978) places primary emphasis on providing federal funds for locally-developed and administered employment and training programs. Special groups targeted for assistance include the economically disadvantaged, unemployed and underemployed. Often the acronym "CETA" is used to refer to the program established by the Act.

Consumer Price Index (CPI): A statistical measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups--such as food, housing, apparel, transportation, and health and recreation--typically purchased by urban consumers. Essentially it measures the purchasing power of consumers' dollars by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket cost at an earlier date.

Current Population Survey (CPS): A nationwide monthly survey of households conducted by the U. S. Bureau of the Census under the direction of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This survey of 65,000 households nationwide, including 2,500 households in Florida, is the source of the official labor force statistics for the nation and the state.

Discouraged Workers: The BLS term for persons who want a job but have stopped seeking one in the belief that no jobs are available. These people are not counted among the unemployed because they are not actively seeking work.

Economically Disadvantaged: An individual is considered economically disadvantaged if he or she is a member of a family 1) which receives cash welfare payments, or 2) whose annual income, considering family size and location, does not exceed established income guidelines. Foster children receiving state or local government payments and people in designated population segments facing barriers to employment are also considered economically disadvantaged.

Employment: According to the BLS, an individual is considered employed if he or she worked at least one hour for pay or profit during a specified survey week or worked at least fifteen hours without pay in a family farm or business. Individuals temporarily absent from their jobs due to illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes or personal reasons are also counted as employed.

Employment and Training Administration (ETA): Formerly the Manpower Administration, this agency of the U. S. Department of Labor is responsible for administering federal programs designed to meet the employment-related needs of the population. These programs include the Employment Service, Unemployment Insurance, CETA, and Labor Market Information.

Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS): A series of monthly reports that provide information on job orders and applicants at the local Employment Service offices.

Florida State Employment Service (FSES): The state agency charged with matching available job applicants with available jobs. The FSES also has special counseling and job development programs for the economically disadvantaged, veterans and other groups.

Industrial Employment: A classification of businesses according to the product or service that each produces.

Insured Unemployment: Persons claiming Unemployment Compensation benefits. In order to collect these benefits a person must have involuntarily lost his job and must have worked in a firm covered by the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law for a specified period of time. In normal times, approximately 40 percent of all unemployed persons are covered by unemployment insurance. This proportion tends to increase during an economic recession.

Job Bank: The Florida State Employment Service compiles job orders received by local Employment Service offices and makes this information available on an areawide basis. The six Job Bank areas are Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Orlando, Tampa, Fort Lauderdale, and Miami.

Job Openings: Job vacancies. These vacancies result from employment growth or from labor turnover. The Florida State Employment Service lists current available job openings for businesses using its service. The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program develops long-term projections concerning the number of openings expected in future years.

Labor Force: The number of persons who either are employed or are unemployed and actively seeking work. Numerically, the labor force equals the sum of the employed and the unemployed. "Civilian labor force" estimates exclude military personnel while "total labor force" estimates include persons in that group.

Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR): The percentage of the adult population in the labor force. Separate LFPRs can be calculated for the various sex, race and age groups of the population if sufficient data are available. For example, the 1970 Census revealed a LFPR of 53.4 percent for the Florida population but a LFPR of only 12.2 percent for the population aged sixty-five and over.

Labor Supply: The total number of people available for employment, including both people currently employed and those seeking employment. Supply is sometimes considered in terms of the number of people available for employment but not currently employed; the unemployment rate originally was developed as a measure of excess labor supply. Estimates of the labor supply are more useful if available persons are classified by occupation.

Labor Turnover: The movement of workers into and out of employment in a business or agency. Hirings, layoffs, recalls and quits are all forms of labor turnover.

Net Migration: The change in population caused by the movement of people into and out of an area. Net migration and "natural increase" (the number of births minus the number of deaths) are the two components of population change. Florida has experienced an extremely high rate of net in-migration during recent decades.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment: A statistical series of employment reflecting the number of jobs, rather than employees, in nonfarm establishments. Usually, nonagricultural wage and salary employment data are arrayed by industrial categories.

Occupational Employment: A classification of employment according to the particular skills, training or experience required for each occupation. There are four major systems of occupational classification: Census, Office of Education, Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT), and Standard Occupational Classification.

Occupational Employment Statistics (OES): A program in which future employment growth by industry and occupation and future job openings by occupation are projected. Currently, projections are available for 1985.

Prime Sponsors: The governmental units having responsibility for administering CETA in the local areas. Usually the prime sponsors are county and/or city governments.

Seasonality: Fluctuations in a data series which occur at approximately the same time each year. For example, employment in Florida agriculture normally reaches its yearly peak in April or May and its yearly trough in August and September.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA): An area which has met the federal government's criteria of economic integration, social integration and population size. SMSA boundaries may cross city, county or even state boundaries. Florida presently has sixteen SMSAs, five of which contain more than one county.

Underemployment: A condition in which an individual is working at less than his or her productive capacity or wage-earning ability. Persons are considered underemployed if: 1) they are working in a job which does not utilize their skill levels to the greatest degree, 2) they are working part-time due to a lack of full-time work, or 3) their income is not sufficient to raise their family above the poverty level, despite the fact that they are employed.

Unemployment: According to the BLS, an individual aged 16 years and over is considered unemployed if he or she has no job during a designated survey week, has tried to obtain work during the latest four weeks and is currently available for work. Persons on layoff and persons waiting to begin a new job within thirty days are also classified as unemployed.

Unemployment rate: The percentage of the civilian labor force which is unemployed.

Vietnam-Era Veterans: Persons who served in the American armed forces any time during the period from August 5, 1964 to May 7, 1975. Because this group has experienced particularly severe labor market problems, it has been targeted for special assistance by the federal government.